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TRENDS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES
1892 - 1939

By Robert B. Evans, Assistant Agricultural Economist, and
Rose, F. Monachino, Junior Agricultural Economist

New Orleans, La.
April, 1941

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By Robert B. Evans, Assistant Agricultural Economist and
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INTRODUCTION

In connection with its program for developing new uses for American cotton, the Southern Regional Research Laboratory has accumulated a fund of information concerning consumption of cotton and other textile fibers in the United States. Included in this information are data and estimates of the quantity of textile fibers consumed or "made available for consumption" during the period of 1892 to 1939. That information is presented herewith in the belief that it will be of value to growers and handlers of fibers, to students of production and consumption trends, and to others. It is presented to answer such questions as: (1) How much has consumption of cotton and other textile fibers in the United States increased or decreased during the last five decades? (2) Has there been any change in the per capita consumption of cotton and other fibers? (3) What percentage of our fiber needs is imported and how much is produced domestically? And, (4) what shifts have occurred in kinds of fibers used, and what effect has this had on consumption of American cotton?

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Consumption of fibers is discussed from two viewpoints in this report. In the first section, it is discussed on the basis of quantities of raw fibers consumed or processed in the textile mills of the United States. Actual consumption figures have been used in the statistics presented in this section wherever they have been available. In other instances, estimates have been used of the quantities of raw fiber made available for consumption. These estimates are based on domestic production, imports for consumption, and domestic exports of raw fiber. Although they do not accurately indicate mill

1/ This report was prepared under the supervision of R. J. Cheatham, in charge of the Cotton Processing Division. Acknowledgment also is made of the assistance given by A. M. DuPre', Jr., Rodney Whitaker, and certain other staff members of the Department of Agriculture, and by certain staff members of the Tariff Commission. Much of the information on which this report is based was compiled in the Cotton Utilization Research Section, which was originally in the Division of Cotton Marketing, and which was later transferred to the Division of Marketing and Transportation Research, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

consumption during individual years, they are useful in indicating averages and trends over periods of years.

In the second section of this report, fiber consumption is discussed on the basis of quantities of fibers used by ultimate consumers in the United States; that is, of quantities of fibers eventually disappearing within the country. In general, these quantities have been arrived at by making additions to or subtractions from the raw fiber consumption figures to allow for imports and exports of fiber manufactures. They are not true consumption figures for no correction has been made for changes in stocks of fiber products, but it is believed that they closely indicate the consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers over periods of years.

Fibers discussed in this report are the principal fibers used in textiles and cordage in the United States, comprising cotton, rayon, wool, silk, flax, jute, the hard fibers, and hemp. Other fibers are excluded from the discussion either because the quantity used is negligible, as with ramie, or because they are used for other than textile or cordage purposes, as is the case with kapok.

Fiber consumption data which are presented and discussed are for fiscal years or 12-month periods ending June 30 for 1892-1917 inclusive, except that cotton consumption figures for 1892-1913 are for years ending August 31 and rayon consumption figures for 1911-17 are for calendar years ending December 31. For 1918-39 inclusive all data are for calendar years ending December 31.

No attempt has been made in this report to explain why certain trends and other changes have occurred in fiber consumption during the period reviewed, despite the fact that the reason is well known in some instances. The discussion is confined to pointing out some of the changes indicated by the statistical data.

TRENDS IN MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS 2/

Trends in the consumption of fibers are difficult to determine not only because of year to year fluctuations as a result of business conditions and other factors, but also because they depend upon the length of the period under consideration. Perhaps the best impression of consumption trends may be gained from plotted data rather than from tables or written explanation, and attention therefore is called to figure 1 and other charts contained in this report. However, certain facts may be

2/ For discussion of trends in consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers in the United States, see page 19.

noted and conclusions drawn in regard to consumption of the various fibers, both in the aggregate and individually, and some of these are presented in the following pages.

Trends in Total Quantities Used

All fibers.- There was a marked upward trend in mill consumption of raw textile fibers in the United States from 1892 until the World War period, followed by a level or only slightly rising trend since that time. Quantities of fibers used more than doubled from an average of 1.9 billion pounds per year in 1892-94 to an average of 4.3 billion pounds per year during 1915-19, then increased much more slowly to an average of 4.6 billion pounds per year during 1935-39. During recent years, annual consumption has ranged from as little as 3.5 billion pounds in 1932 to more than 5.0 billion pounds in both 1937 and 1939. (tables 1, 14 and 15, figure 1). Expressed in other terms, total consumption of all fibers during 1937 and 1939 was equivalent to more than 10 million 478-pound cotton bales.

Cotton.- The major component of domestic mill consumption of raw fibers during all years covered by this study has been one fiber, cotton, which has comprised close to 70 percent (ranging between 69.5 and 72.3) of the total during each decade since 1900. In general, consumption of cotton has followed the same trends as total consumption of all fibers. There was a rapid upward trend from 1892 until the World War period with consumption increasing from an average of 1.5 billion pounds (3.1 million bales 3/) annually during 1895-99 to an average of approximately 3.0 billion pounds (6.2 million bales) per year during 1915-19. Since the latter period the trend has been level or only slightly upward, consumption averaging 3.1 billion pounds annually (6.4 million bales) during 1920-29 and 3.0 billion pounds (6.2 million bales) per year during 1930-39. Although consumption of cotton was greater in both 1937 and 1939 than during any previous year, exceeding 3.6 billion pounds (7.6 million bales) in each, it was less in 1932 than during any other year since 1911.

The relative importance of cotton as compared with other fibers comprising the total fiber consumption by domestic mills is indicated in table 2. Cotton alone comprised 71.7 percent of the total fiber used in 1939, as compared with 18.7 percent for wool, silk, rayon, and flax combined, and 9.6 percent for jute, the hard fibers, and hemp combined.

Compared only with other apparel fibers, namely wool, silk, rayon, and flax, cotton comprised 79.3 percent of the total during 1939 (table 3). It is noteworthy that this percentage was substantially lower than the average of 85.6 percent for 1920-29. In contrast, rayon comprised 10.1 percent of the total during 1939 as compared with only 1.6 percent

3/ Equivalent bales of 478 pounds net weight.

Table 1.- Average annual mill consumption 1/ of raw fibers in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1939

(For complete annual figures see tables 14 and 15)

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers 4/	Hemp	Total all fibers
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	1,205	222	8	--	14	1,449	166	240	19	1,874
1895-99	1,479	247	10	--	15	1,751	208	266	22	2,247
1900-04	1,868	223	14	--	18	2,123	226	359	20	2,728
1905-09	2,322	256	20	--	20	2,618	262	394	23	3,297
1910-14	2,446	297	29	3	24	2,799	209	507	24	3,539
1915-19	2,974	386	44	7	15	3,426	196	621	25	4,268
1920-24	2,821	378	55	26	12	3,292	174	468	16	3,950
1925-29	3,292	365	85	91	14	3,847	181	469	8	4,505
1930-34	2,687	285	77	170	10	3,229	115	355	3	3,702
1935-39 5/	3,280	394	63	336	12	4,085	154	389	3	4,631
1935	2,752	433	72	259	13	3,529	147	405	3	4,084
1936	3,466	423	68	323	13	4,293	176	400	3	4,872
1937	3,627	398	64	308	14	4,411	266	422	3	5,102
1938 5/	2,932	300	57	327	4	3,620	102	320	3	4,045
1939 5/	3,626	415	55	462	14	4,572	80	398	3	5,053

1/ Mill consumption of wool for 1918-39 and cotton for all years. Quantities made available for mill consumption of other fibers. See following tables for derivations and sources: cotton, table 20; wool, tables 25 and 26; silk, tables 33 and 34; rayon, table 38; flax, tables 42 and 43; jute, tables 47 and 48; hard fibers, tables 52 and 53; hemp, tables 59 and 60.

2/ Calendar years, 1918-39; fiscal years ended June 30, 1892-1917, except for cotton which is given for years ended August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.

3/ Wool and similar fibers including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Scoured equivalent weight.

4/ Including abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp) and cantala. Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.

5/ Preliminary.

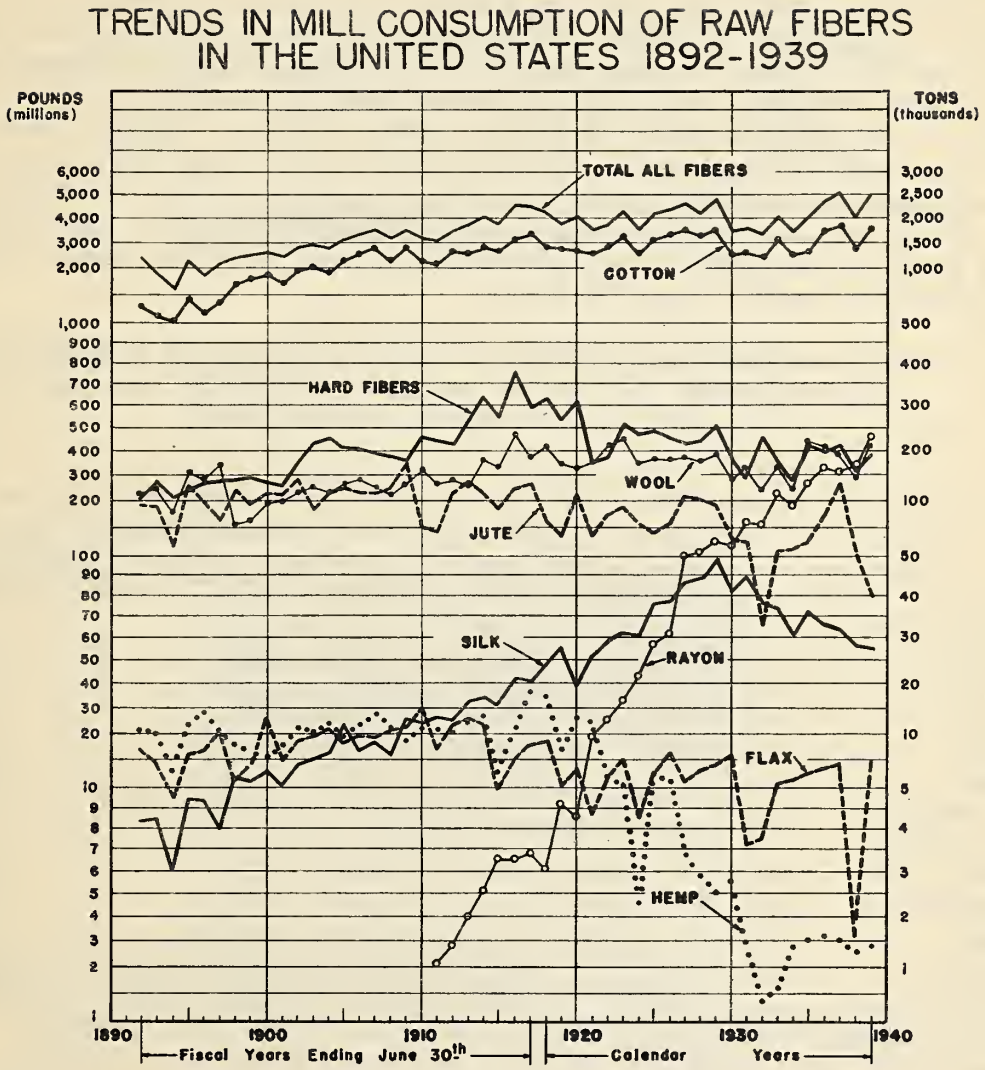

FIGURE 1. MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, AND OF ALL FIBERS IN THE AGGREGATE, INCREASED MORE RAPIDLY FROM 1892 UNTIL THE WORLD WAR PERIOD THAN SINCE THAT TIME. PEAK QUANTITIES OF RAW JUTE WERE MADE AVAILABLE FOR MILL CONSUMPTION IN 1909, OF FLAX IN 1910, OF HARD FIBERS AND WOOL IN 1916, OF HEMP IN 1917, AND OF SILK IN 1929. PEAK MILL CONSUMPTION OF COTTON THUS FAR OCCURRED IN 1937, AND OF RAYON IN 1939.

of the total during 1920-29.

Other fibers.- Consumption of fibers other than cotton has followed varied trends since 1892. Aggregate consumption of wool, silk, rayon, and flax, that is, the fibers other than cotton which are used at least in part for clothing, has shown a continued upward trend throughout the period. Total consumption of all of these fibers increased steadily from an average of 244 million pounds annually during 1892-94 to an average of 805 million pounds annually during 1935-39. On the other hand, the combined consumption of hard fibers, jute, and hemp, the fibers not used for clothing purposes, after increasing from an annual average of 425 million pounds in 1892-94 to a peak average of 842 million pounds per year in 1915-19, has continued to decline to an annual average of 546 million pounds during 1935-39.

Table 2.- Mill consumption 1/ of raw fibers in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1939 2/, and during 1939, in percentages of the total

Fiber	1892-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apparel fibers:						
Cotton	65.3	69.6	69.5	72.3	71.6	71.7
Wool 3/	11.3	7.9	8.8	8.8	8.1	8.2
Silk	.4	.6	.9	1.6	1.7	1.1
Rayon	-	-	.1	1.4	6.1	9.1
Flax	.7	.6	.5	.3	.3	.3
Total	77.7	78.7	79.8	84.4	87.8	90.4
Other fibers:						
Jute	9.1	8.1	5.2	4.2	3.2	1.6
Hard fibers	12.2	12.5	14.4	11.1	8.9	7.9
Hemp	1.0	.7	.6	.3	.1	.1
Total	22.3	21.3	20.2	15.6	12.2	9.6
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Mill consumption of wool for 1918-39, and cotton for all years. Quantities made available for mill consumption of other fibers.
2/ Calendar years, 1918-39; fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917 except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
Based on data presented in tables 14 and 15.

TOTAL MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1939, AND PERCENTAGES COMPRISED OF DESIGNATED FIBERS

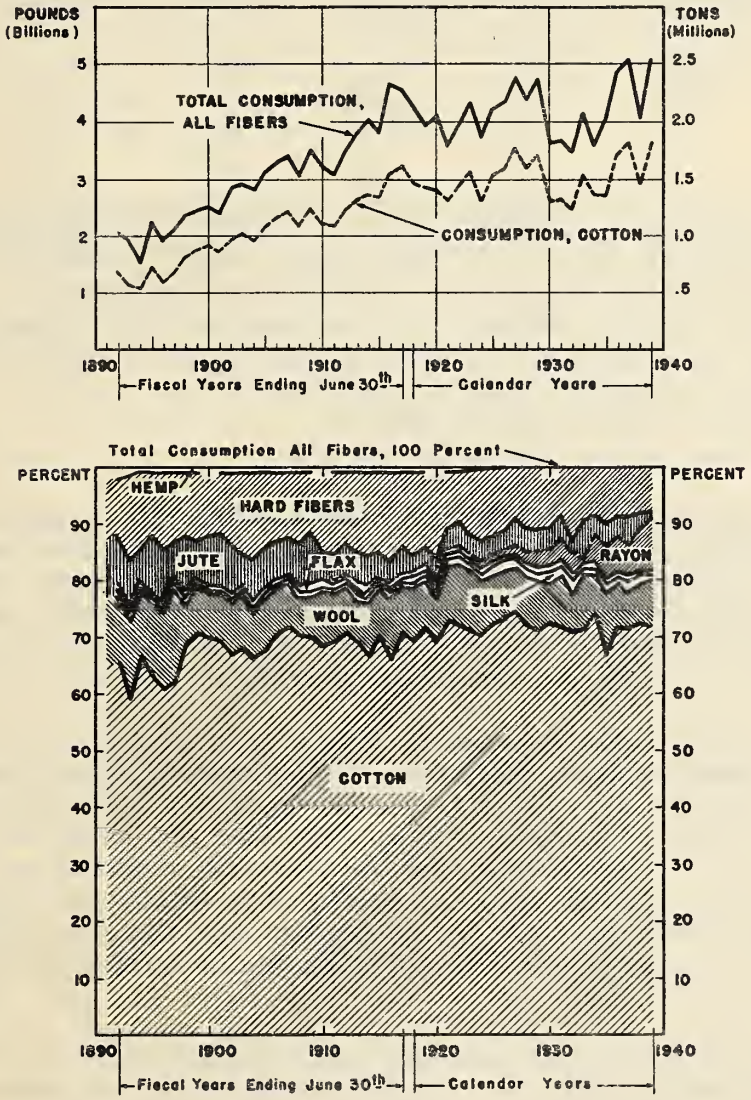

FIGURE 2.- COTTON HAS COMPRISED 70 to 72 PERCENT OF ALL RAW FIBERS CONSUMED BY MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH DECADE SINCE 1900. IN COMPARISON, WOOL COMPRISED 8 TO 9 PERCENT; HARD FIBERS, 9 TO 14 PERCENT; JUTE, 3 TO 8 PERCENT; SILK, 2 PERCENT OR LESS; AND FLAX AND HEMP, LESS THAN 1 PERCENT. CONSUMPTION OF RAYON INCREASED FROM LESS THAN 1 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL PRIOR TO 1924 TO 9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL DURING 1939.

Table 3. Mill consumption 1/ of raw apparel fibers in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1939 2/, and during 1939, in percentages of the total

Fiber	1892-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cotton	84.0	88.4	87.1	85.6	81.6	79.3
Wool 3/	14.5	10.1	11.0	10.4	9.3	9.1
Silk	.6	.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.2
Rayon	-	-	.1	1.6	6.9	10.1
Flax	.9	.8	.6	.4	.3	.3
Total ...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Mill consumption of wool for 1918-39, and cotton for all years. Quantities made available for mill consumption of other fibers.
2/ Calendar years 1918-39, fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917 except for cotton which is given for years ending August 31, 1892-1913, and rayon which is given for calendar years, 1911-17.
3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
Based on data presented in tables 14 and 15.

Wool and similar fibers.- Wool and similar fibers including mohair, camel's hair, etc., have ranked second only to cotton in consumption, quantitatively, among the apparel fibers (cotton, wool, silk, rayon, flax) until the last two years, but now are outranked by rayon. They have comprised between 8 and 9 percent of the total mill consumption of all fibers during all decades since 1910.

Quantities of wool and similar fibers made available for consumption annually, declined to a minimum of an estimated 157 million pounds 4/ in 1898 following the reimposition of a tariff on wool imports, but increased thereafter to a maximum of an estimated 476 million pounds in 1916. After 1918, the first year for which actual consumption figures were available, consumption declined from a maximum of 434 million pounds in 1923 to a minimum of 244 million pounds in 1932 and 1934, then increased to an annual average of 394 million pounds during the period 1935-39.

Two general classes of wool are used in the United States, the finer "apparel" wools which are produced domestically and imported and the coarser "carpet" wools used chiefly in carpets, practically all of which are imported. Of the two classes, apparel wools are of greater importance in quantity and value, and trends in their consumption are similar to those outlined above for all types of wool and similar fibers. Quantities of raw apparel wools made available for mill consumption increased rapidly from a minimum of an estimated 117 million pounds in 1899 to a maximum of an estimated 388 million pounds in 1916, but thereafter actual consumption declined from 313 million pounds in 1922 to a

4/ All figures for wool and similar fibers are scoured basis equivalents.

minimum of 168 million pounds in 1934. Since 1934, somewhat larger quantities have been used and consumption has averaged 281 million pounds annually during the last five years (see tables 25 and 26, and figure 3).

Mill consumption of carpet wools has fluctuated so greatly from year to year that trends are difficult to define. The rate of consumption undoubtedly was greater during 1922-29 than during any previous period, ranging between 92 and 115 million pounds annually throughout this period. After 1929 consumption fell off abruptly to a minimum of 42 million pounds in 1932, increasing thereafter to totals of more than 100 million pounds in 1936, 1937, and 1939.

In addition to apparel and carpet class wools a small quantity of mohair, alpaca, camel's hair, and other wool-like fibers are used in the United States. Total quantities of mohair, alpaca, etc. made available for consumption increased from an average of 6.8 million pounds annually during 1910-14 (first years for which complete data are available) to between 14 and 17 million pounds annually during the years since 1926. Imports of camel's hair rarely have exceeded 3 million pounds per year and have averaged less than one-third of a million pounds annually during 1935-39.

Besides the raw wools and similar fibers mentioned above, large quantities of reworked wool, or wool recovered from old blankets, rags, etc., are used in the United States. No reliable estimates of the exact quantities used are available for all years, but according to the Census of Manufactures, a total of 45.1 million pounds of wool or part wool "fiber derived from chips and rags" and 55.5 million pounds of wool or part wool clippings and rags were consumed in the wool and hair manufactures industry during 1937. It therefore is important to keep in mind that the raw wool consumption figures presented in this report do not indicate in entirety the quantity of wool processed by mills during a given year.

Silk.- Although silk has never comprised as much as 3 percent, by weight, of the United States' consumption of raw fibers, it has been of considerable importance because of its high value. Consumption of unmanufactured silk (including raw silk and silk waste) increased much more rapidly than did consumption of cotton or wool during the period from 1892 to 1929. Quantities made available for consumption, as indicated by imports for consumption, increased steadily from an average of 8 million pounds per year in 1892-94 to a maximum of 98 million pounds in 1929. Since 1929 the trend has been steadily downward and imports in 1939 totaled only 55 million pounds, the lowest since 1921. Silk now comprises only 1.1 percent (1939) of the consumption of raw fibers as compared with a maximum of 2.4 percent in 1931.

Rayon.- Rayon has surpassed all other fibers in the steeply upward trend of its consumption during the last 28 years. In 1911, the

CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL CLASS AND CARPET CLASS WOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1939

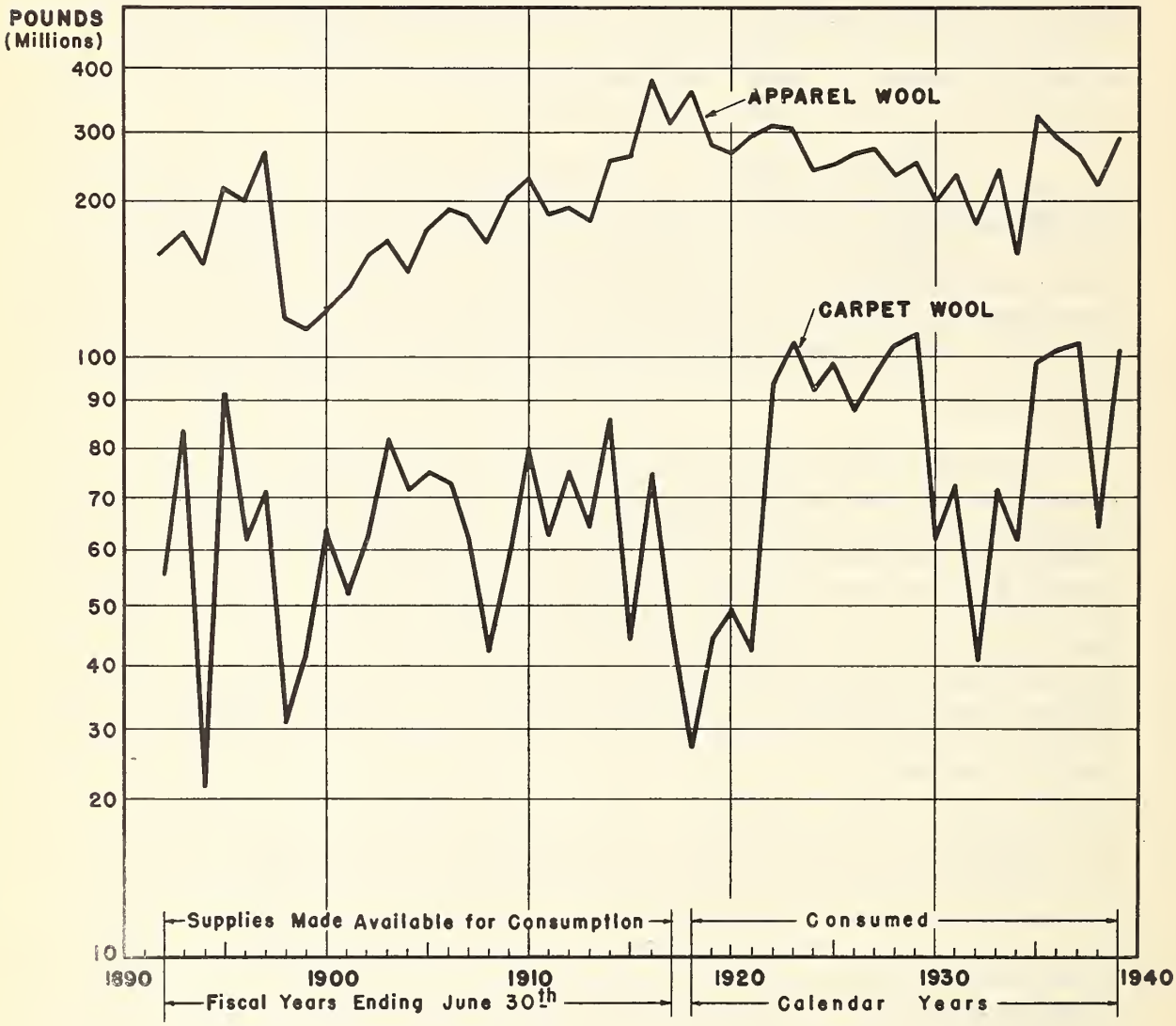

FIGURE 3.- CONSUMPTION OF APPAREL CLASS WOOL WAS AT A PEAK DURING THE WORLD WAR PERIOD; CONSUMPTION OF CARPET CLASS WOOL AT A PEAK DURING 1922-29. AFTER DECLINING TO THE LOWEST LEVEL FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS IN 1930-34, CONSUMPTION OF BOTH REBOUNDED TO COMPARATIVELY HIGH LEVELS IN 1935-37 and 1939.

year in which production was begun in this country, consumption of this fiber totaled only 2.1 million pounds, and it was not until 1924 that rayon comprised as much as 1 percent of the total quantity of fibers consumed by mills. By 1927, however, consumption of rayon had increased to 100 million pounds and during 1939, it totaled 462 million pounds or 9.1 percent of the total raw fiber consumed. Rayon now is used in greater quantities by mills than any other fiber except cotton.

Before 1928 practically all of the raw rayon consumed was continuous filament rayon, that is, rayon in continuous strands similar to silk. Since that time use of rayon staple fiber, or rayon cut into short pieces similar in length to cotton or wool fibers, has increased rapidly, amounting to 6.1 million pounds in 1935, and 100.0 million pounds in 1939 (table 38). As a result, the trend in total consumption of rayon during the last few years has been more steeply upward than would otherwise have been the case. Rayon is the only fiber which has shown a rapid increase in consumption during the last twenty years.

In addition to the rayon discussed above, considerable quantities of rayon waste are used in various textile products. It is estimated that in 1937 there were between 20 million and 30 million pounds of rayon waste used for textile products, in 1935 probably less than 15 million pounds, and in prior years quantities totaling about 5 percent or less of the consumption of continuous filament rayon. These quantities are not included in the statistics given of total rayon consumption.

Flax.- Flax is of only minor importance, quantitatively speaking, as compared with other apparel fibers used in this country, particularly if the quantities actually processed in this country are considered. During the years 1892-99, flax comprised only 0.7 percent of the total fiber consumed and during the years since 1919 has comprised an average of only 0.3 percent. Domestic mill consumption of flax has been characterized by a declining trend since 1910 and during the five years, 1935-39 averaged only 12 million pounds per year as compared with an average of approximately 15 million pounds per year during 1892-99.

Jute.- In addition to the better-known textile fibers already discussed, large quantities of other fibers are used in this country which may be distinguished by the fact that they are used for other than apparel purposes. One of the most important of these is jute, a plant fiber grown mainly in India, of which there is no production in this country. Most of the jute imported into the United States (81 percent, 1935-39) is in the form of manufactured goods, principally burlap, but substantial quantities of raw jute are imported for use in the domestic manufacture of bagging for baling cotton, carpet yarns, twines, upholstery webbing, and so forth.

Imports for consumption of raw jute increased from an average of 166 million pounds annually during 1892-94 to an average of 262 million pounds annually during 1905-09. Since that time unmanufactured imports of this fiber have been characterized by a continued downward trend and during 1935-39 they averaged only 154 million pounds per year. During each decade since 1900, jute has comprised a smaller percentage of the total mill consumption of raw fibers than during the preceding one, declining from 9.1 percent in 1892-99 to 3.2 percent during 1930-39. In the last few years, annual imports for consumption of raw jute have varied from as little as 65.2 million pounds (1932) to as much as 265.7 million pounds (1937). In 1939, imports for consumption totaled 80.3 million pounds and supplies of this fiber on the American market were curtailed during the fall following the outbreak of the European War and the huge demand abroad for jute sand bags.

Hard fibers.- Other fibers used chiefly for industrial purposes in this country include the group known as the hard fibers, which are used almost entirely in the manufacture of cordage and twine including binder twine. These fibers are derived from the leaves of certain plants grown in tropical and semi-tropical countries, and include henequen from the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico and elsewhere; abaca' (Manila fiber) from the Philippines; sisal from the Dutch East Indies, British East Africa, and elsewhere; istle (Tampico fiber) from Mexico, phormium (New Zealand fiber) from New Zealand and St. Helena, and cantala (maguey) from the Philippines and Java. 5/ They are used so extensively in this country that their consumption, as a group, has exceeded that of any other fiber except cotton during most years.

Total imports for consumption of raw hard fibers increased from an average of 240 million pounds annually during 1892-94 to a maximum average of 621 million pounds in 1915-19, but have declined in subsequent years, averaging only 389 million pounds per year during 1935-39. During 1930-39 they comprised only 8.9 percent of the total fibers consumed by mills in the United States as compared with an average of 14.4 percent during 1910-19, and of 12.2 percent during 1892-99.

Henequen and sisal, used chiefly in binder twine and wrapping twines, are the most important hard fibers imported, quantitatively, averaging 275 million pounds annually, or 71 percent of the total hard fibers imported during 1935-39. Abaca', a more costly fiber which is used mainly in cordage, averaged 89 million pounds or 23 percent of the total. Imports of henequen and sisal appear to have shown a level trend during the past 16 years, but at a level considerably below that of 1913-20. Imports of abaca' (Manila fiber) have averaged only 88 million pounds per year during 1930-39 as compared with an average of 149 million pounds per year during 1920-29. Imports of other hard fibers, which are used

5/ Sunn, a soft fiber from India which is used in negligible quantities in this country for the same purposes generally as hard fibers, also has been included in the statistical data presented for hard fibers in this report.

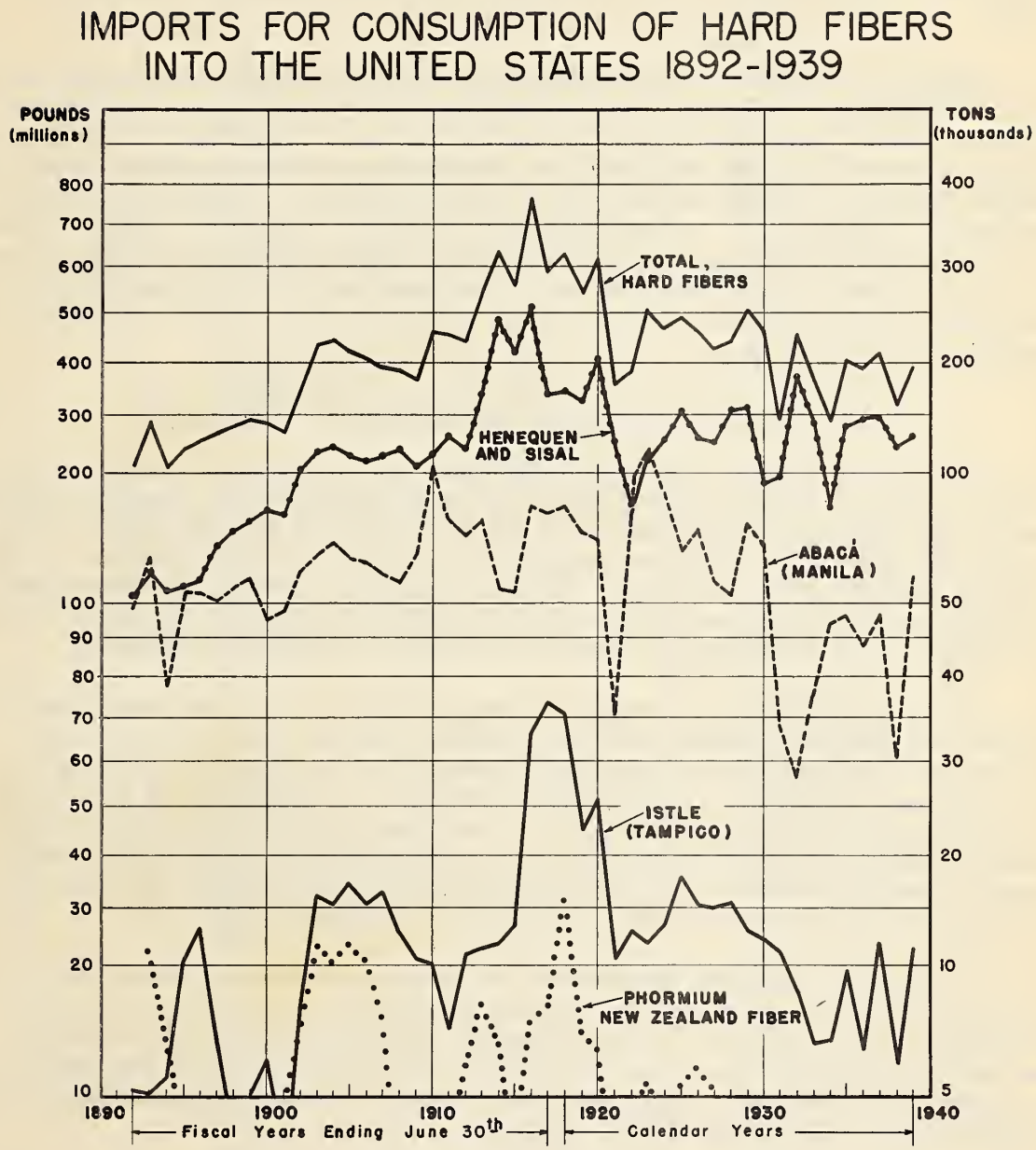

FIGURE 4.- HENEQUEN AND SISAL, USED CHIEFLY IN BINDER TWINES AND WRAPPING TWINES, AND ABACA' (MANILA FIBER), USED MAINLY IN CORDAGE, ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT HARD FIBERS IMPORTED. OTHER HARD FIBERS ARE USED CHIEFLY AS SUBSTITUTES OR ADULTERANTS. IMPORTS OF HENEQUEN AND SISAL APPEAR TO HAVE SHOWN A LEVEL TREND DURING THE PAST 16 YEARS BUT IMPORTS OF ALL HARD FIBERS ARE CONSIDERABLY SMALLER THAN DURING THE WORLD WAR PERIOD.

chiefly as substitutes or adulterants, aggregated more than 100 million pounds in 1918 but have not exceeded 30 million pounds per year since 1930.

Hemp.- Hemp was the most important fiber used in cordage and twine in this country until about one hundred years ago but it has been supplanted almost completely in this use by the hard fibers and other fibers. Quantities made available for consumption averaged about 21 million pounds annually during years prior to the World War, increasing during the World War period to a maximum of 37.6 million pounds in 1917. After 1920 quantities made available annually decreased rapidly and during the last five years, (1935-39) they have averaged only 2.9 million pounds per year or less than one-tenth of one percent of the total mill consumption of all fibers.

Trends in Domestic and Foreign Origin of Fibers Used

Although most of the raw fiber consumed by domestic mills is produced in this country, large quantities are imported from foreign sources. In the aggregate, consumption by mills of fibers of foreign origin averaged 860 million pounds per year during 1935-39 or 18.6 percent of the total quantity of fibers used. Of this quantity, hard fibers comprised 45 percent; jute, 18 percent; wool and similar fibers, 18 percent; cotton, 8 percent; silk, 7 percent; rayon, 3 percent; and flax, 1 percent.

Our dependence on foreign sources of supply for raw fibers has declined considerably during the last fifteen years. From 1900 to 1924 fibers of foreign origin comprised between 27.5 percent (1905-09) and 29.6 percent (1915-19) of all fibers consumed by mills during each five-year period, but during 1935-39 they comprised only 18.6 percent of the total. During the latter period they averaged 860 million pounds per year as compared with 1,264 million pounds per year during 1915-19 and 1,103 million pounds per year during 1925-29 (tables 4 and 5).

There is complete dependence on foreign sources of supply for some raw fibers, but almost no dependence on them for others. All of the silk, jute, and hard fibers consumed by domestic mills is imported, as is nearly all of the flax and substantial percentages of the wool and hemp. On the other hand, all but a small fraction of the cotton and rayon consumed is produced domestically.

Since all of the silk, jute, and hard fibers are imported, our dependence on foreign sources of supply for these fibers is measured by the extent to which they are used. This has been discussed in the preceding section. However, it may be noted here that our imports of silk have shown a continued decline since 1929, and that our imports of both raw jute and the hard fibers were less during 1935-39 than during any of the five-year periods between 1910 and 1929.

Table 4.- Approximate annual consumption of raw fibers of foreign origin 1/ in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1939, and during 1939

Years 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	33.2	76.4	7.6		13.9	131.1	165.5	239.9	8.8	545.3
1895-99	51.8	127.9	10.1		15.4	205.2	207.9	266.2	12.4	691.7
1900-04	69.4	98.6	13.9		18.3	200.2	225.9	359.1	10.1	795.3
1905-09	69.6	126.5	20.1		20.2	236.4	261.6	394.1	12.8	904.9
1910-14	93.5	145.8	28.8	1.7	23.9	293.7	208.9	506.9	14.7	1,024.2
1915-19	121.6	254.7	43.6	1.0	13.7	434.6	196.4	620.5	12.1	1,263.6
1920-24	152.4	228.0	54.6	2.4	10.7	448.1	173.9	468.4	10.9	1,101.3
1925-29	146.3	193.3	85.4	11.7	12.2	448.9	180.8	468.6	4.6	1,102.9
1930-34	77.6	98.8	76.5	3.2	9.7	265.8	115.4	355.5	1.9	738.6
1935-39 4/	67.3	153.0	63.3	21.3	10.5	315.4	154.2	389.0	1.7	860.3
1939 4/	62.8	157.0	55.3	47.2	13.1	335.4	80.3	398.1	1.5	815.3

1/ As follows:

Cotton- Imports for consumption, 1892-1905. Consumption of foreign cotton, 1906-39 as reported by Bureau of the Census. (Converted at 485 pounds per 500-pound equivalent bale, allowing 3 percent for tare). See footnote 2.

Wool and similar fibers- Imports for consumption reduced to estimated scoured equivalent, 1892-1917. Imports for consumption of mohair and camel's hair plus estimated consumption of foreign apparel and carpet wools (scoured basis), 1918-37, plus reported consumption, 1938-39. See tables 6, 25, 26, and 28.

Silk, Rayon, Flax, Jute, Hard Fibers, Hemp- Imports for consumption. For rayon as compiled from the Rayon Organon. See footnote 2. Rayon figures include staple fiber, 1928-39. Flax figures include 20 percent of weight of imported flax straw.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, and calendar years, 1918-39, except that cotton is given for years ending August 31st, 1906-13, and rayon is given for calendar years, 1911-17.

3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 5.- Percentages of total consumption of designated raw fibers in the United States comprised of fiber of foreign origin, during specified periods of years, 1892-1939, and during 1939

Years 1/	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	All apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	All fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	2.8	34.5	100.0		100.0 3/	9.1	100.0	100.0	46.8	29.1
1895-99	3.5	51.7	100.0		100.0 3/	11.7	100.0	100.0	56.9	30.8
1900-04	3.7	44.3	100.0		100.0 3/	9.4	100.0	100.0	49.8	29.2
1905-09	3.0	49.5	100.0		100.0 3/	9.0	100.0	100.0	56.6	27.5
1910-14	3.8	49.0	100.0	60.7	98.5 4/	10.5	100.0	100.0	62.0	28.9
1915-19	4.1	66.1	100.0	14.1	93.8	12.7	100.0	100.0	48.8	29.6
1920-24	5.4	60.4	100.0	9.4	92.2	13.6	100.0	100.0	69.9	27.9
1925-29	4.4	53.0	100.0	12.9	89.7	11.7	100.0	100.0	55.4	24.5
1930-34	2.9	34.6	100.0	1.9	94.2	8.2	100.0	100.0	67.9	20.0
1935-39 5/	2.1	38.9	100.0	6.3	90.5	7.7	100.0	100.0	58.6	18.6
1939 5/	1.7	37.9	100.0	10.2	91.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	53.6	16.1

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Does not allow for small quantities produced domestically.
4/ For 1912-14 only.
5/ Preliminary.
Based on tables 4, 14, and 15.

Although considerable quantities of domestic wool are used by mills in this country, wool and similar fibers of foreign origin have comprised, roughly, between one-third and two-thirds of all wool and similar fibers consumed or made available for consumption by mills during each five-year period since 1892. The percentage from foreign sources increased steadily after 1900 from an average of 44.3 percent during 1900-04 to an average of 66.1 percent during 1915-19, but declined thereafter to 34.6 percent in 1930-34 and 38.9 percent of the total during 1935-39. During the latter period, an average of 153.0 million pounds of foreign wool and similar fibers was consumed annually as compared with an average per year of 254.7 million pounds consumed or made available for consumption during 1915-19, when consumption was at a peak.

Of the wool and similar fibers used, practically all of the carpet wool, all of the alpaca and camel's hair, and part of the apparel wool and mohair are obtained from foreign sources. As is indicated in table 6, less than 20 percent of the apparel wools consumed during the last five years has been of foreign origin as compared with more than 50 percent during the World War period and the years immediately following.

A small part of the cotton consumed by mills also is imported from foreign sources. This cotton consists chiefly of long-staple Egyptian varieties, used chiefly in thread, and harsh, short-staple Chinese and Indian varieties, used chiefly in blankets.

Consumption of foreign cotton is now less than half as great as during the years immediately following the World War period, when it was at a peak. It increased steadily from an average of 51.8 million pounds (107,000 bales 6/) annually during 1895-99 to an average of 152.4 million pounds (314,000 bales per year during 1920-24, then declined to an annual average of 67.3 million pounds (139,000 bales) during 1935-39. During the latter period, foreign cotton comprised only 2.1 percent of the total mill consumption of cotton as compared with a maximum of 5.4 percent during 1920-24.

Rayon from foreign sources has comprised only a small percentage of the domestic mill consumption of this fiber since the introductory period prior to 1915. The percentage from foreign sources declined to less than 2 percent during 1930-34 but since has increased to 10.2 percent during 1939, as a result of greatly increased imports of rayon staple fiber during the last few years. Imports of rayon filament yarn have totaled less than one million pounds during each year since 1931.

In addition to the fibers discussed above, small quantities of flax and hemp of foreign origin are consumed by mills in this country. These quantities comprise more than 90 percent of the flax and more than half of the hemp used, but the total consumption of both of these fibers is limited.

6/ Equivalent 500-pound gross-weight bales.

AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FIBERS CONSUMED ANNUALLY BY MILLS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1925-29 AND 1935-39, AND PROPORTIONS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

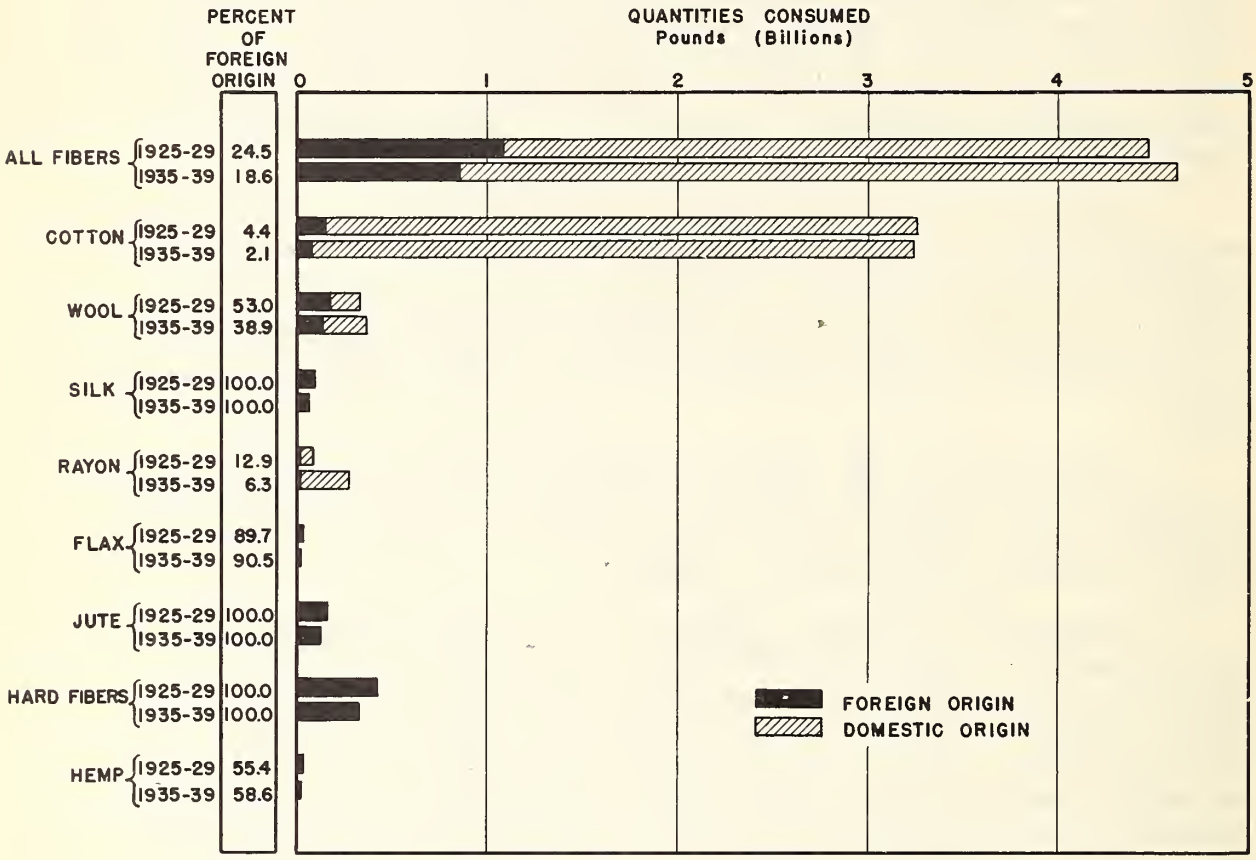

FIGURE 5.- ALTHOUGH TOTAL MILL CONSUMPTION OF RAW FIBERS WAS SLIGHTLY GREATER DURING 1935-39 THAN DURING 1925-29, CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN HAD DECLINED. ALL OF THE SILK, JUTE, AND HARD FIBERS, NEARLY ALL OF THE FLAX, AND SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGES OF THE WOOL AND HEMP USED BY DOMESTIC MILLS ARE IMPORTED.

Table 6.- Quantities of foreign apparel wools consumed or made available for consumption 1/ annually by mills in the United States, and percentages they comprised of all apparel wools used during designated periods, 1892-1939, and during 1939

Period	Quantity 1/	Percentage of total 2/
	Million pounds	Percent
1892-94	18.9	11.5
1895-99	65.5	35.4
1900-04	30.0	19.5
1905-09	60.3	31.9
1910-14	67.4	31.5
1915-19	200.7	61.6
1920-24	145.5	50.6
1925-29	90.4	36.1
1930-34	35.8	17.2
1935-39 3/	54.5	19.4
1939 3/	51.1	17.4

1/ Averages for designated periods, 1892-1939; total for 1939. Quantities made available (imports for consumption), 1892-1917, and reported consumption (Bureau of Census), 1918-37, reduced to estimated scoured equivalent. Reported scoured-basis consumption (Bureau of Census), 1938-39.

2/ Based on total consumption, or quantities made available for consumption, as given in tables 25 and 26.

3/ Preliminary.

TRENDS IN CONSUMPTION OF FIBERS BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS

The consumption of raw fibers in textile and cordage mills of the United States, as discussed in the preceding section, is not necessarily indicative of the quantities of fibers used by ultimate consumers in this country. The latter differs from the former because some of the raw fiber processed in this country is exported in manufactured form to foreign consumers, and some of the fiber used here by ultimate consumers is in the form of manufactured goods which have been imported. It may also differ, for a given period of time, because of changes in stocks of manufactured fiber products.

In this section trends are discussed and data are presented of the quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers; that is, of quantities eventually disappearing within the country. In general, these quantities have been arrived at by making additions to, or subtractions from, the raw fiber consumption figures to allow for imports and exports of fiber manufactures. As has been mentioned previously, they are not true consumption figures since no correction has been made for changes in stocks of fiber products, but it is believed that they closely indicate the consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers over periods of years.

Trends in Total Quantities Used

All fibers.- Trends in the total consumption of all fibers by ultimate consumers are similar to those for the total consumption of raw fibers by processing mills. There was a marked upward trend from 1892 until the World War period, and a slightly rising trend since that time. However, the total quantity of fibers consumed by ultimate consumers always has been larger than the quantity processed by the mills. While mill consumption of raw fibers was increasing from an annual average of 2.2 billion pounds per year during 1895-99 to an average of 4.6 billion pounds during 1935-39, the quantity of fiber made available for ultimate consumers was increasing similarly from 2.5 billion pounds to 5.3 billion pounds per year. In 1939 the total of 5,545 million pounds of fiber made available for ultimate consumers was 492 million pounds or 9.7 percent larger than the quantity of raw fiber consumed or made available for consumption by domestic mills (compare tables 1 and 7).

The total quantity of fibers used by ultimate consumers has a different composition, by fibers, than has the total mill consumption of raw fibers. For instance, during 1930-39 jute comprised 15.0 percent of the former total, as compared with only 3.2 percent of the latter total. Flax also was of considerably greater importance to ultimate consumers than to domestic mills, but it comprised less than one percent of the total in both instances. On the other hand, cotton comprised an average of only 61 percent of the total fiber used by ultimate consumers during each decade since 1900 as compared with averages ranging between 70 to 72 percent of the raw fiber consumption for the same periods. With other fibers, generally, the differences were of less importance. (Compare tables 2 and 8).

Cotton.- Quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers followed the same trends as raw cotton consumption but were slightly smaller than the latter during all years covered by the study. In other words, our exports of manufactured or processed cotton have exceeded our imports of manufactured or processed cotton during all years since 1891. It has not been possible to determine exactly how much cotton has been exported and imported in the form of manufactured goods because of lack of quantitative data. However, it is believed that the balance between exports and imports of cotton cloth somewhat approximates the net balance between exports and imports of all cotton goods during years prior to 1922, and

TRENDS IN QUANTITIES OF FIBERS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1939

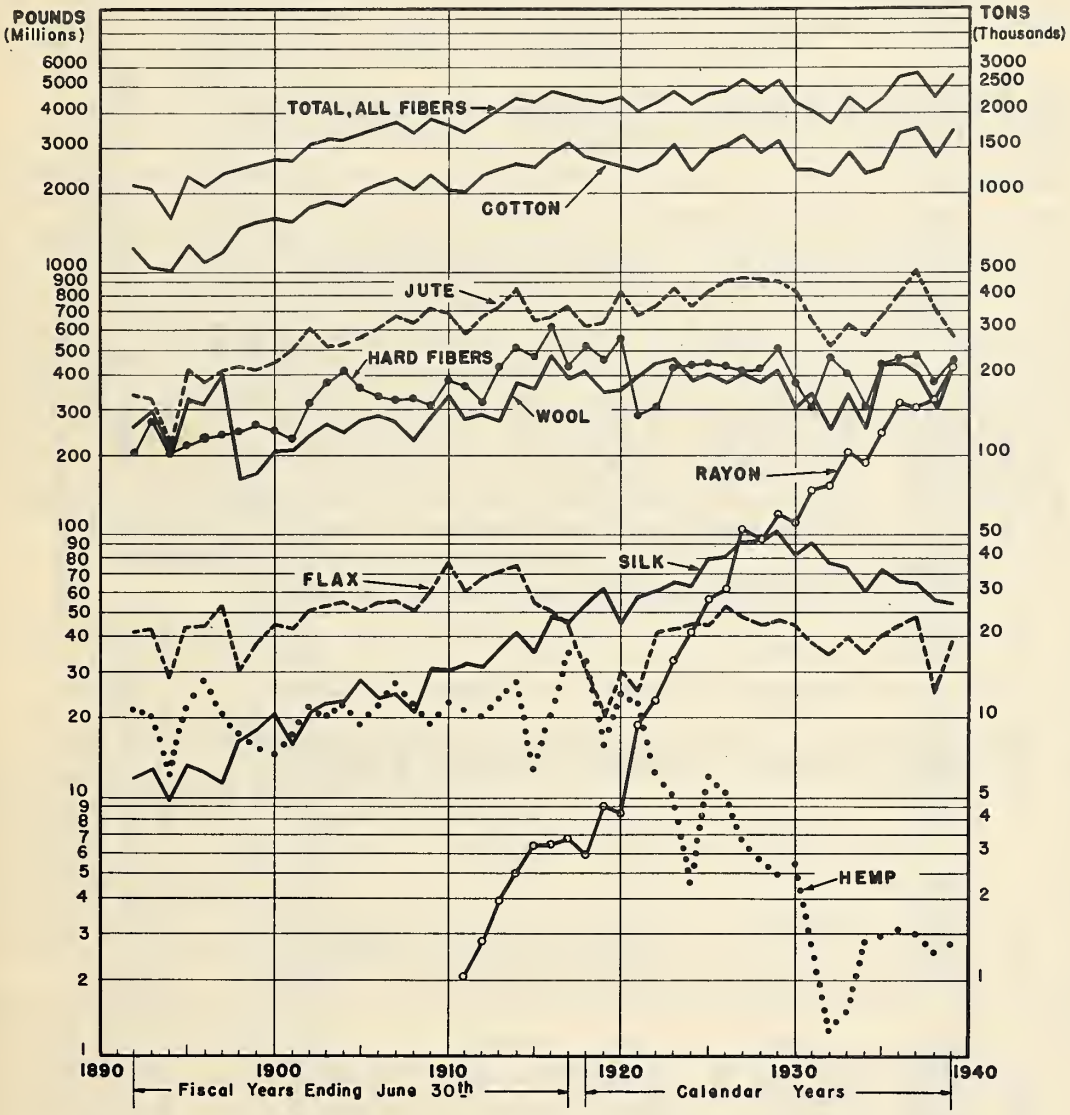

FIGURE 6.- CONSUMPTION OF COTTON BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS WAS 100 PERCENT GREATER DURING 1915-19 THAN DURING 1895-99; TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ALL FIBERS, 86 PERCENT GREATER. IN COMPARISON, CONSUMPTION OF COTTON INCREASED ONLY 12 PERCENT DURING THE LAST 20 YEARS; TOTAL CONSUMPTION OF ALL FIBERS, ONLY 16 PERCENT. OUTSTANDING TREND OF RECENT YEARS HAS BEEN THE MARKED RISE IN CONSUMPTION OF RAYON.

Table 7.- Average estimated quantities of fibers made available for use annually by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States during designated periods, 1892-1939

(For complete annual figures see tables 16 and 17)

Period 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total Apparel Fibers	Jute	Hard Fibers 4/	Hemp	Grand Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	1,176	254	12	-	39	1,481	304	228	19	2,032
1895-99	1,429	287	15	-	43	1,774	412	246	22	2,454
1900-04	1,801	240	21	-	50	2,112	524	324	20	2,980
1905-09	2,239	276	26	-	55	2,596	647	338	23	3,604
1910-14	2,373	318	35	3	71	2,800	712	412	24	3,948
1915-19	2,864	404	50	7	41	3,366	671	512	25	4,574
1920-24	2,691	418	60	26	39	3,234	776	413	16	4,439
1925-29	3,091	406	89	91	49	3,726	912	456	8	5,102
1930-34	2,566	302	78	169	40	3,155	649	382	3	4,189
1935-39 5/	3,203	417	65	332	41	4,058	775	453	3	5,289
1935	2,689	452	74	258	42	3,515	699	466	3	4,683
1936	3,419	454	69	320	48	4,310	821	476	3	5,610
1937	3,571	425	66	305	50	4,417	1,057	483	3	5,960
1938 5/	2,829	313	58	323	27	3,550	719	382	3	4,654
1939 5/	3,509	442	56	456	39	4,502	582	458	3	5,545

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures. See following tables for derivations and sources: Cotton, tables 21 and 22; wool, table 29; silk, tables 33 and 34; rayon, table 39; flax, tables 42 and 43; jute, tables 47 and 48; hard fibers, tables 54 and 55; hemp, tables 59 and 60.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39.

3/ Wool and similar materials including mohair and camel's hair. Scoured equivalent weight.

4/ Including abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala. Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.

5/ Preliminary.

that a comparison of the cotton equivalents of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures accurately indicates this balance for 1922 and subsequent years. On this assumption it may be concluded that the quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers during each year have ranged between 1 and 7 percent less than quantities of raw fiber processed by the mills (see tables 21 and 22).

Since the difference between mill consumption of cotton and quantities made available for ultimate consumers is small, the trends that have characterized one also have characterized the other. Quantities made available for ultimate consumers increased markedly from an average of approximately 1,176 million pounds (2,460,000 bales 7/) per year during 1892-94 to an average of 2,864 million pounds (5,992,000 bales) per year during 1915-19. Since that time the trend has been level or only slightly upward, with the yearly average of 2,566 million pounds(5,368,000 bales) during 1930-34 somewhat below the average for 1915-19, and the average of 3,203 million pounds(6,701,000 bales) for 1935-39 somewhat above it (table 7).

Table 8.- Estimated quantities of designated fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1939 1/, and during 1939, in percentages of the total

Fiber	1892-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apparel fibers:						
Cotton	58.1	61.4	61.5	60.6	60.9	63.3
Wool 2/	12.0	7.8	8.5	8.6	7.6	8.0
Silk	.6	.7	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.0
Rayon	—	—	.1	1.2	5.3	8.2
Flax	1.8	1.6	1.3	.9	.8	.7
Total ..	72.5	71.5	72.4	72.9	76.1	81.2
Other fibers:						
Jute	16.2	17.8	16.2	17.7	15.0	10.5
Hard fibers .	10.4	10.1	10.8	9.1	8.8	8.3
Hemp	.9	.6	.6	.3	.1	3/
Total ..	27.5	28.5	27.6	27.1	23.9	18.8
Grand total.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917, calendar years, 1918-1939.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Less than 0.5 percent.
Based on tables 16 and 17.

7/ Equivalent bales of 478 pounds net weight.

Wool and similar fibers.- Except for a short time during the World War period, imports of wool manufactures have exceeded exports of these products during all years since 1891. As a result, quantities of wool and similar fibers (mohair, alpaca, camel's hair, etc.) made available for ultimate consumers exceeded the mill consumption of these fibers by an average of about 6 percent during 1930-39, by about 10 percent during 1922-29, and by somewhat less than 10 percent between 1900 and 1914. During the World War period, our exports of wool manufactures were unusually large for a time, and quantities of raw wool consumed by mills are believed to have exceeded quantities of wool made available for ultimate consumers for a short period (see table 29).

Quantities of wool and similar fibers made available for ultimate consumers increased markedly from an average of 287 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to an average of 404 million pounds per year during 1915-19, but have shown only a slight increase since that time. After averaging 412 million pounds per year during the 1920's, they declined to an average of 302 million pounds per year during 1930-34, then increased to an annual average of 417 million pounds during the 5-year period 1935-39 (table 7). They comprised 7.6 percent of the total quantity of fibers made available for ultimate consumers during 1930-39, as compared with 8.6 percent during 1920-29 and 12.0 percent during 1892-99 (table 8).

Silk.- Quantities of silk made available for ultimate consumers increased steadily from an estimated average of 15 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to a maximum of an estimated 102 million pounds during 1929 (table 17). This increase was much greater, on a percentage basis, than increases in the consumption of cotton or wool during the same period. However, the upward trend has been reversed since 1929, and the total of 56 million pounds for 1939 was the smallest quantity made available for ultimate consumers during any year since 1920. Silk comprised only 1.0 percent of the total quantity of all fibers made available for ultimate consumers during 1939 as compared with averages of 1.5 percent and 1.6 percent during 1930-39 and 1920-29, respectively, and smaller percentages during earlier years (table 8).

Consumption of silk by ultimate consumers was somewhat larger than consumption of unmanufactured silk by mills during years prior to the World War, with imports of silk in manufactured form comprising substantial percentages of the total silk imported during these years. There has been little difference between the two during the last fifteen years since imports of silk manufactures have been small as compared with imports of raw silk (tables 33 and 34).

Rayon.- Exports and imports of rayon in the form of manufactured goods (not including yarn) have never totaled as much as 2 percent of the domestic mill consumption. As a result, the quantities of rayon made available for ultimate consumers have been the approximate equivalents of the domestic mill consumption (table 39).

TOTAL QUANTITY OF FIBERS MADE AVAILABLE FOR ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1939, AND PERCENTAGES COMPRISED OF VARIOUS FIBERS

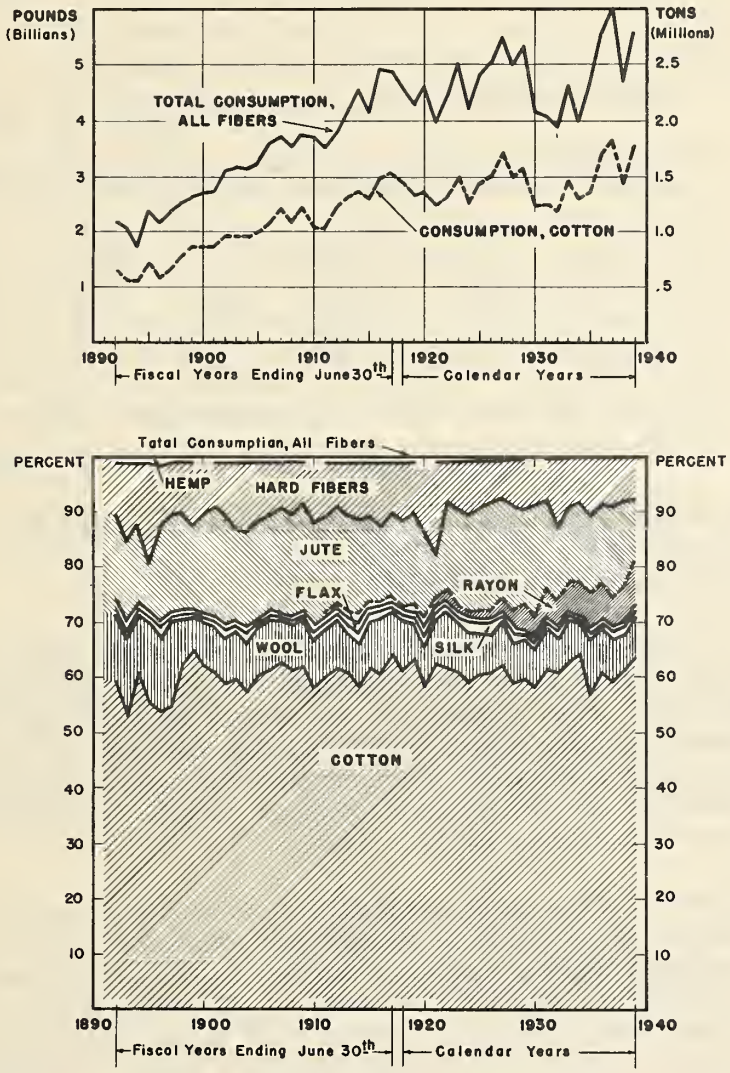

FIGURE 7.- COTTON HAS COMPRISED 61 PERCENT OF ALL FIBERS USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING EACH DECADE SINCE 1900; WOOL, 8 TO 9 PERCENT; JUTE, 15 TO 18 PERCENT; AND HARD FIBERS, 9 TO 11 PERCENT. SILK AND FLAX HAVE BEEN OF LITTLE IMPORTANCE, QUANTITATIVELY, BUT RAYON COMPRISED 8 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL DURING 1939.

Table 9.- Estimated quantities of apparel fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers in the United States during designated periods of years, 1892-1939 1/, and during 1939, in percentage of the total

Fiber	1892-99	1900-09	1910-19	1920-29	1930-39	1939
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Cotton	80.2	85.8	84.9	83.1	80.0	78.0
Wool 2/	16.5	11.0	11.7	11.8	10.0	9.8
Silk	.8	1.0	1.4	2.1	2.0	1.2
Rayon	--	--	.2	1.7	6.9	10.1
Flax	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.1	.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1/ Fiscal years ended June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39.
2/ Including mohair and camel's hair.
Based on data presented in tables 16 and 17.

As was noted in the preceding section, consumption of rayon has increased at a much more rapid rate than consumption of any other fiber during the years since 1911 when production was begun in this country. It suffices here to mention that rayon comprised 8.2 percent of the total quantity of fibers made available for ultimate consumers during 1939, as compared with an average of 5.3 percent for the decade 1930-39, and of only 1.2 percent for the decade 1920-29 (table 8).

Flax.- Quantities of flax made available for ultimate consumers increased from an average of 43 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to an average of 71 million pounds annually during 1910-14, but declined precipitately during the World War to a minimum of 21 million pounds during 1919. Although there was a partial recovery in subsequent years, the average of 41 million pounds for 1935-39 was less than the average for 1895-99.

Flax is now the least used of the apparel fibers in this country. In quantities made available for ultimate consumers, it was surpassed by silk in 1917 and by rayon in 1925. During the last two decades, 1930-39 and 1920-29, it has comprised only 0.8 and 0.9 percent, respectively, of the total fiber used by ultimate consumers, as compared with percentages in earlier years ranging up to an average of 1.8 percent during 1892-99.

Most of the flax used by ultimate consumers is in the form of imported manufactured goods, which comprised approximately 73 percent of the total used during 1930-39. As a result, consumption of flax by

ultimate consumers has been more than double the consumption of raw flax by domestic processing mills (tables 42 and 43).

Jute.- Jute outranks all fibers but cotton in quantities used by ultimate consumers in this country. Its importance to ultimate consumers far surpasses its importance to domestic mills since most of the jute made available for use in the United States (83 percent during 1935-39) is in manufactured or semi-manufactured form and requires no processing by domestic mills.

Quantities of jute made available for ultimate consumers increased from an average of 412 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to a peak average of 912 million pounds per year during 1925-29. Thereafter, they declined to a minimum of 525 million pounds during 1932, increased to a record total of 1,057 million pounds during 1937, and decreased again, with the outbreak of the European War, to 582 million pounds during 1939 (tables 47 and 48). In 1939, jute comprised 10.5 percent of the total fiber made available for consumption, as compared with averages ranging between 15 and 18 percent for the decades since 1900 (table 8).

Statistics for jute given above are based on imports of raw jute and jute manufactures minus (after 1921) exports of jute manufactures. They do not take into consideration substantial quantities of jute fiber which are garnetted from old bagging for cotton, etc. For instance, it is estimated that roughly 50 million pounds of garnetted jute fiber is used domestically each year in the manufacture of bagging for baling cotton. Part of this jute is derived from imported waste bagging, which is included in the statistics presented on imports of jute manufactures. The remainder is obtained chiefly from bagging which has been used to cover cotton processed by domestic mills. Since this fiber already has been used at least once, it is not included in the statistics presented.

Most of the manufactured jute imported into the United States is in the form of burlap, a fabric which is used chiefly in the manufacture of bags. Other imports of jute manufactures include bags, new and waste bagging for cotton, webbing for use in the manufacture of upholstery, etc., paddings, floor coverings, and yarns, twine, and cordage.

Hard fibers.- The hard fibers, as a group, also are used in large quantities by ultimate consumers in the United States. They comprised 8.3 percent of the total fiber made available for ultimate consumers during 1939, as compared with average percentages ranging between 8.8 percent and 10.8 percent for the decades since 1900 (table 8).

Quantities of hard fibers made available to ultimate consumers increased from an average of 246 million pounds per year during 1895-99 to an annual average of 512 million pounds during 1915-19, when consumption was at peak levels. Since 1920 quantities made available have been smaller, and have been characterized by a comparatively level trend. They averaged

435 million pounds per year during 1920-29 and 418 million pounds per year during 1930-39 (table 7).

From 1892 through 1927, the mill consumption of hard fibers exceeded the quantities used by ultimate consumers in the United States, and there was an export balance in hard fiber manufactures. Since 1929 this relationship has been reversed and quantities made available for ultimate consumers exceeded quantities made available to mills by 11 percent during 1930-34 and by 16 percent during 1935-39. This change accompanied decreased exports and increased imports of binder twine and to a lesser extent of cordage, with a resulting shift from an export to an import balance in hard fiber manufactures (tables 54 and 55).

Hemp.- No data are presented as to quantities of hemp made available for ultimate consumers because of lack of information on imports of hemp manufactures. In compiling totals for quantities of all fibers used by ultimate consumers, figures on quantities of raw hemp made available for mill consumption have been used. These quantities have comprised less than 1 percent of the total during each decade since 1900 and comprised only 0.1 percent during 1930-39 (table 8).

In addition to the raw hemp processed and ultimately used within this country, small quantities of hemp are used that have been imported as yarns, thread, twines, cords, cordage, and woven fabrics. Imports of hemp manufactures are estimated to have aggregated less than one million pounds annually since 1923 but cordage is the only article for which separate statistics are available. Imports for consumption of hemp cordage averaged 166,000 pounds per year during 1930-39, 226,000 pounds per year during 1920-29, and 411,000 pounds per year during 1900-09.

Trends in Quantities Used Per Person

Total consumption of all fibers increased more rapidly than the population from 1892 until about 1916, but has failed to increase as rapidly as the population since that time. As a result, the per capita consumption of fibers was at a peak during the World War period which has not been exceeded during subsequent years. Average quantities consumed per person increased from 34.4 pounds during 1895-99 to 45.0 pounds during 1915-19, then declined to 43.1 pounds during 1925-29, and to 33.4 pounds during 1930-34. Per capita consumption has been somewhat larger during the last five years, but the average of 40.9 pounds during 1935-39 was substantially lower than the average for 1915-19 (table 10, figure 8).

Consumption of cotton per person also was larger during the World War period than during subsequent years. Average quantities consumed per person increased from 20.0 pounds during 1895-99 to 28.2 pounds during 1915-19, but then declined to 26.1 pounds during 1925-29, and to 20.5 pounds during 1930-34. Although the quantity used per person has been comparatively large during certain recent years, such as 1939 (26.8 pounds) and 1937 (27.6 pounds), the average for the last five years of 24.8 pounds closely approximated the average of 25.0 pounds prevailing

Table 10.- Per capita quantities of fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually in the United States, during designated periods of years, 1892-1939, and during 1939 1/

(See tables 18 and 19 for yearly figures)

Years	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Grand total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1892-94	17.8	3.8	.2		.6	22.4	4.6	3.4	.3	30.7
1895-99	20.0	4.1	.2		.6	24.9	5.8	3.4	.3	34.4
1900-04	22.9	3.1	.3		.6	26.9	6.7	4.1	.3	38.0
1905-09	25.8	3.2	.3		.7	30.0	7.5	3.9	.3	41.7
1910-14	25.1	3.4	.3	3/	.8	29.6	7.5	4.3	.3	41.7
1915-19	28.2	4.0	.5	.1	.4	33.2	6.6	5.0	.2	45.0
1920-24	24.5	3.8	.5	.2	.4	29.4	7.1	3.8	.1	40.4
1925-29	26.1	3.4	.8	.8	.4	31.5	7.7	3.8	.1	43.1
1930-34	20.5	2.4	.6	1.3	.3	25.1	5.2	3.1	3/	33.4
1935-39 4/	24.8	3.2	.5	2.6	.3	31.4	6.0	3.5	3/	40.9
1939 4/	26.8	3.4	.4	3.5	.3	34.4	4.4	3.5	3/	42.3

1/ Average quantities for designated periods; total quantity, 1939. Years are fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39. Based on tables 16 and 17 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Less than 0.05 pound.
4/ Preliminary.

TRENDS IN TOTAL AND PER-CAPITA QUANTITIES OF COTTON AND OF ALL FIBERS USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1892-1939

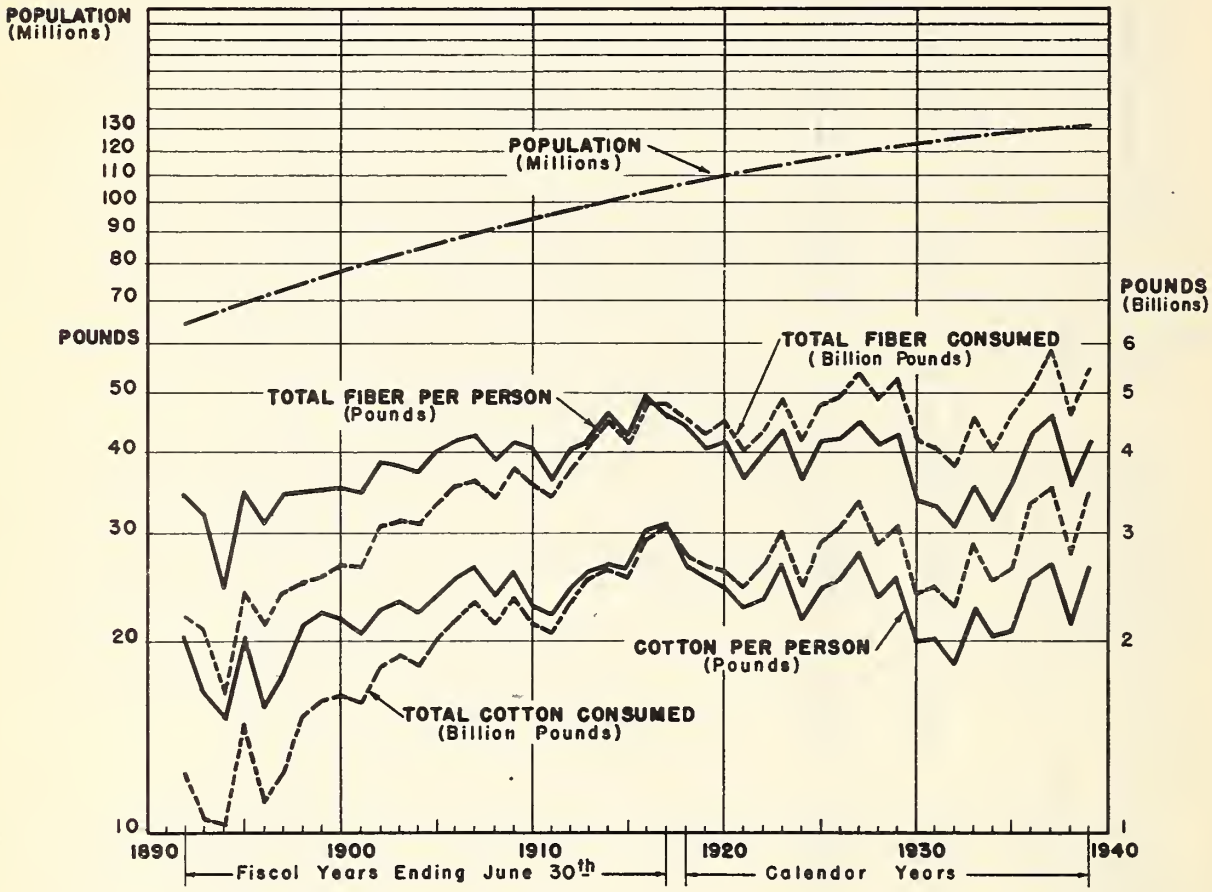

FIGURE 8.- CONSUMPTION OF COTTON AND OF ALL FIBERS INCREASED MORE RAPIDLY THAN THE POPULATION FROM 1892 UNTIL ABOUT 1916 BUT HAS INCREASED LESS RAPIDLY SINCE THAT TIME. AS A RESULT, PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION OF BOTH WAS AT A PEAK DURING THE WORLD WAR PERIOD WHICH HAS NOT BEEN EXCEEDED DURING SUBSEQUENT YEARS.

through the thirty year period, 1905-34.

Peak per capita consumption of fibers other than cotton has occurred at various times during the last fifty years, but rayon is the only fiber of which the per capita consumption was higher during the last five years than at any previous time. Per capita consumption of silk and of jute was greatest during 1925-29; of flax, during 1910-14. Supplies of wool made available per person were at peak levels in 1895-99 and again in 1915-19. Per capita consumption of hard fibers also was at a maximum during 1915-19 (table 10).

Fibers, of course, generally are used by ultimate consumers in the form of the articles into which they have been manufactured rather than in a raw state. To aid in visualizing the quantity of the various fibers made available for use per person during recent years, their equivalents in certain commonly-used articles, into which they ordinarily are manufactured, are presented in table 11. The equivalents are based on average quantities of fibers made available for use per person during 1935-39.

Table 11.- Average annual quantities of fibers made available for ultimate consumers, per capita 1/, in the United States during 1935-39, and their equivalents in certain articles manufactured from them

Fiber	Per capita quantity	Articles
	Pounds	
Cotton	24.8	12 pairs of overalls, or
		35 work shirts, or
		13 sheets, or
		5 automobile tires, or
		50 cement bags, or
		110 sq. yds. percale piece goods.
Wool	3.2	1 blanket (80 x 90 inches), or
		4 sq. yds. men's wear suitings.
Silk	.5	8 pairs women's hosiery, or
		4 sq. yds. flat crepe.
Rayon	2.6	16 sq. yds. pigment taffeta, or
		28 pairs men's hosiery.
Flax	.3	250 yds. fishline, or
		14 handkerchiefs.
Jute	6.0	10 100-lb. fertilizer bags, or
		3 linear yds. bagging for cotton.
Hard fibers	3.5	1,850 feet of binder twine, or
		13 feet of 1-inch rope.

1/ Does not include reworked fiber. From table 10.

Trends in Domestic and Foreign Origin of Fibers Used

Ultimate consumers in the United States are considerably more dependent upon foreign sources of supply for the fibers they consume than are domestic mills for the raw fibers they process. During 1935-39, for instance, foreign sources supplied an average of 1,645.9 million pounds per year of the fiber used by ultimate consumers, as compared with an average of only 860.3 million pounds per year of the raw fiber used by domestic mills. The former comprised 31.1 percent of the total quantity of fibers used by ultimate consumers; the latter only 18.6 percent of the total quantity of fibers used by mills (tables 12, 13, 4 and 5.)

The difference between the two levels of consumption in dependence upon foreign sources is explained by the fact that much of the foreign fiber used by ultimate consumers is imported into this country in manufactured form and requires no primary processing by domestic mills. Ultimate consumers thus use several times as much jute and flax of foreign origin as domestic mills, as well as somewhat larger quantities of foreign silk, hard fibers, wool, and cotton.

The entire supply of jute, hard fibers, and silk used by ultimate consumers in this country is of foreign origin as is nearly all of the flax and substantial percentages of the wool and hemp. On the other hand, all but a small percentage of the cotton and rayon used is produced domestically. The most important fiber of foreign origin used by ultimate consumers in this country, quantitatively speaking, is jute, which comprised 47 percent of the total foreign fiber consumed during 1935-39. In comparison, hard fibers comprised 28 percent; wool, 11 percent; cotton, 7 percent; silk, 4 percent; flax, 2 percent; and rayon, 1 percent.

Our dependence on foreign sources of supply for fibers used by ultimate consumers has declined somewhat during recent years. As is indicated in table 13, the percentage of the total consumption of fibers which was obtained from foreign sources declined from 39.9 percent during 1920-24 to 31.1 percent during 1935-39 and to 26.7 percent during 1939. Similarly, consumption of foreign wool declined from more than 64 percent of the total consumption of this fiber during 1920-24 to less than 43 percent during 1935-39. Consumption of cotton of foreign origin, including the raw-cotton equivalent of American cotton which was processed abroad and returned to this country in manufactured form, also declined from 7.3 percent of the total cotton consumed during 1920-24 to 3.5 percent during 1935-39 (table 13). With other fibers generally, there has been little change during recent years in this regard. However, consumption of rayon of foreign origin declined from 13.9 percent of the total consumption of this fiber during 1925-29 to 2.3 percent during 1930-34, then rose to 10.6 percent in 1939 as a result of increased imports of rayon staple fiber.

Except for cotton, the quantities and percentages referred to in this section are for fibers produced in foreign countries, whether they

AVERAGE QUANTITIES OF FIBERS USED ANNUALLY BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING 1935-39, AND PERCENTAGES OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

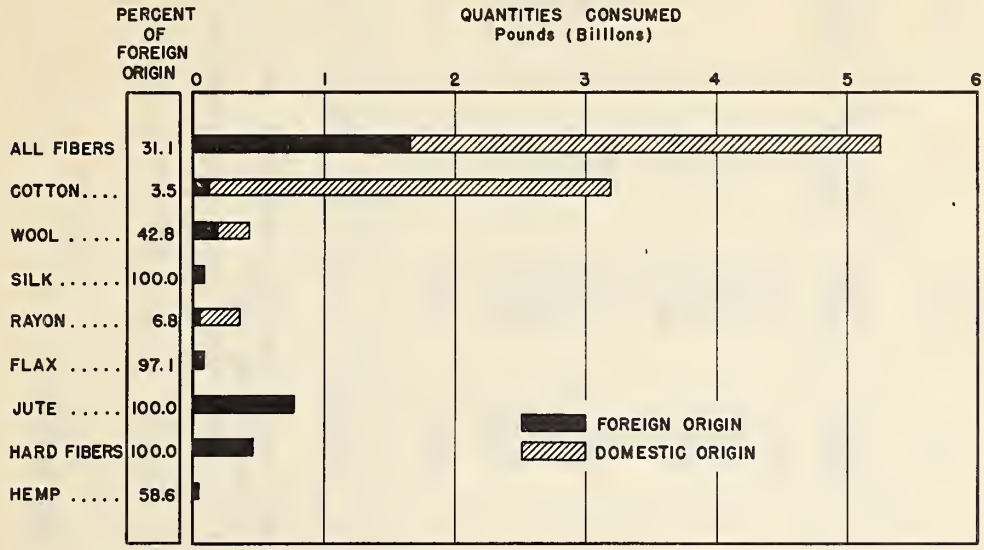

FIGURE 9.- NEARLY ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF FIBERS USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES IS IMPORTED FROM ABROAD. ALL OF THE SILK, JUTE, AND HARD FIBERS, NEARLY ALL OF THE FLAX, AND SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGES OF THE WOOL AND HEMP USED ARE OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

AVERAGE ANNUAL QUANTITIES OF DESIGNATED FIBERS OF FOREIGN ORIGIN USED BY ULTIMATE CONSUMERS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1935-39, AND PERCENTAGES THEY COMPRISED OF ALL FOREIGN FIBER USED.

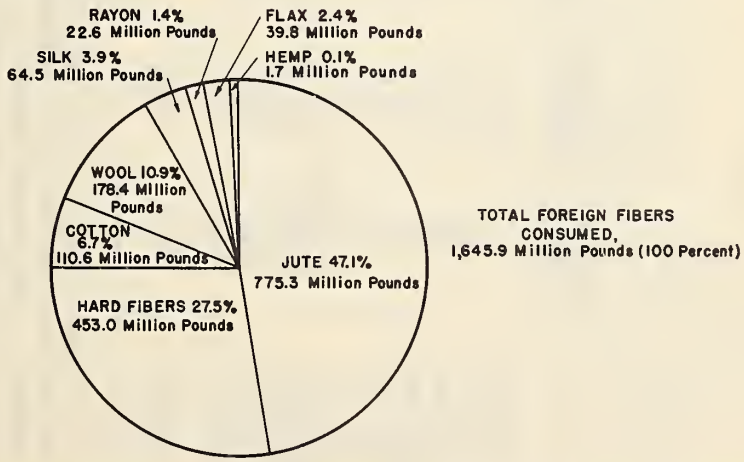

Figure 10.- JUTE AND HARD FIBERS, USED PRINCIPALLY IN BAGS, BAGGING, TWINE, AND CORDAGE, COMPRISED THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL FOREIGN FIBERS USED DURING 1935-39. SILK, THE MOST COSTLY FIBER USED, COMPRISED ONLY 3.9 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL.

Table 12.- Approximate quantities of fibers of foreign origin made available annually for ultimate consumers in the United States 1/, during designated periods of years, 1892-1939, and during 1939

Years 2/	Cotton	Wool 3/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	All apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	All fibers
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892-94	4/	109.2	12.2		38.6	-	304.4	227.9	8.8	-
1895-99	4/	168.0	15.2		42.6	-	411.6	245.7	12.4	-
1900-04	4/	116.2	21.4		49.5	-	524.2	324.3	10.1	-
1905-09	4/	146.7	26.2		54.6	-	647.2	337.7	12.8	-
1910-14	4/	166.5	34.8	1.7	71.1	-	712.1	412.0	14.7	-
1915-19	4/	273.2	49.5	1.0	40.5	-	670.9	511.7	12.1	-
1920-24	201.5 5/	270.4	59.5	2.6	37.7	571.7	775.8	413.4	10.9	1,771.8
1925-29	175.6	237.7	89.1	12.6	47.3	562.3	912.2	455.9	4.6	1,935.0
1930-34	96.2	116.7	78.1	3.8	38.9	333.7	648.8	382.4	1.9	1,366.8
1935-39 6/	110.6	178.4	64.5	22.6	39.8	415.9	775.3	453.0	1.7	1,645.9
1939 6/	109.2	186.4	55.6	48.4	38.0	437.6	582.1	458.4	1.5	1,479.6

1/ As follows: Cotton - Mill consumption of foreign cotton plus raw cotton equivalent of principal imports of cotton manufactures. Figures shown include quantities of American cotton processed abroad and returned to this country. (See tables 20 and 22).

Wool - Imports for consumption (1892-1917) or consumption of foreign wool (1918-39), both on a scoured basis (see table 4), plus principal imports of wool manufactures (see tables 30 and 31).

Silk, Rayon, Flax, Jute, Hard Fibers - Imports for consumption of raw fiber and of principal manufactures thereof. (See tables 4, 33, 34, 39, 42, 43, 47, 48, 54, 55).

Hemp - Imports for consumption of raw hemp. No allowance made for imports of small quantities of hemp manufactures.

2/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39.

3/ Including mohair and camel's hair, etc.

4/ Not given because of lack of quantitative data on imports of cotton manufactures.

5/ For 1922-24 only.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 13. - Quantities of foreign fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States during given periods of years, 1892-1939, and during 1939, expressed as percentages of total consumption of designated fibers

Years 1/	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	All apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp 3/	All fibers
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1892-94	4/	42.9	100.0		100.0 5/	-	100.0	100.0	46.8	-
1895-99	4/	58.5	100.0		100.0 5/	-	100.0	100.0	56.9	-
1900-04	4/	48.4	100.0		100.0 5/	-	100.0	100.0	49.8	-
1905-09	4/	53.2	100.0		100.0 5/	-	100.0	100.0	56.6	-
1910-14	4/	52.4	100.0	60.7	99.3 6/	-	100.0	100.0	62.0	-
1915-19	4/	67.6	100.0	14.1	97.8	-	100.0	100.0	48.8	-
1920-24	7.3 7/	64.7	100.0	10.1	97.4	17.7	100.0	100.0	69.9	39.9
1925-29	5.7	58.5	100.0	13.9	97.1	15.1	100.0	100.0	55.4	37.9
1930-34	3.7	38.7	100.0	2.3	98.5	10.6	100.0	100.0	67.9	32.6
1935-39 8/	3.5	42.8	100.0	6.8	97.1	10.2	100.0	100.0	58.6	31.1
1939 8/	3.1	42.2	100.0	10.6	96.7	9.7	100.0	100.0	53.6	26.7

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-39.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Based on raw fiber consumption only.
4/ Not given because of lack of quantitative data on imports of cotton manufactures.
5/ Does not allow for small quantities produced domestically.
6/ For 1912-14 only.
7/ For 1922-24 only.
8/ Preliminary
Based on tables 12, 16, and 17.

were processed there or in this country. The total given for cotton includes foreign cotton consumed by mills in this country plus the raw-cotton equivalent of cotton manufactures imported. Since some of the cotton manufactures imported were made in foreign countries from American cotton, the total given for cotton used of foreign origin is slightly higher than it would be for cotton consumed of foreign growth only.

SUMMARY

This report presents statistical data on the consumption of textile and cordage fibers in the United States during the years 1892-1939 and a discussion of trends in fiber consumption during this period. Fibers considered are cotton, wool, and similar fibers (including mohair, camel's hair, etc.), silk, rayon, flax, jute, the various hard fibers, and hemp. Trends are discussed separately on the basis of mill consumption of raw fibers and on the basis of final consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers.

There was a marked upward trend in mill consumption of fibers from 1892 until the World War period, but only a level or slightly rising trend in subsequent years. Total mill consumption averaged 2.2 billion pounds per year during 1895-99, 4.3 billion pounds annually during 1915-19, and 4.6 billion pounds per year during 1935-39. Although consumption exceeded 5.0 billion pounds during both 1937 and 1939, more than during any previous year, there were other recent years, such as 1930 to 1935 and 1938, when it totaled less than 4.2 billion pounds.

Mill consumption of cotton has followed the same trends generally as the total mill consumption of all fibers, of which it is the major component. Average quantities consumed per year increased from 1.5 billion pounds (3.1 million bales 8/) during 1895-99 to 3.0 billion pounds (6.2 million bales) during 1915-19, then increased less rapidly to 3.3 billion pounds (6.9 million bales) during both 1925-29 and 1935-39. Consumption has fluctuated considerably in recent years and quantities used have ranged from as much as 3.6 billion pounds (7.6 million bales) during both 1937 and 1939, more than during any previous calendar year, to as little as 2.5 billion pounds (5.2 million bales) in 1932, the minimum for any year since 1912.

Quantities of raw jute, hard fibers, flax, and silk consumed by domestic mills have been characterized by rising trends prior to certain peak years and by declining trends thereafter. Peak quantities of raw jute were made available for mill consumption in 1909, of flax in 1910, of hard fibers in 1916, and of silk in 1929. There was a downward trend in consumption of each of these fibers after the designated years. However, consumption of rayon continued to increase through 1939 and there was no indication of a leveling off of its upward trend. Consumption of wool during 1932 and 1934 was smaller than at any time since before the World War, but rebounded to comparatively high levels during some more recent

8/ Equivalent bales of 478 pounds net weight.

years. Consumption of all of these fibers has fluctuated widely from year to year.

Cotton has comprised 70 to 72 percent of all raw fibers consumed by mills in the United States during each decade since 1900. In comparison, wool comprised 8 to 9 percent; hard fibers, 9 to 14 percent; jute, 3 to 8 percent; silk, 2 percent or less, and flax and hemp, less than 1 percent. Consumption of rayon increased from less than 1 percent of the total prior to 1924 to 9 percent of the total during 1939.

Aggregate consumption of fibers by ultimate consumers always has been larger than the aggregate consumption by mills, but has been characterized by the same upward trend from 1892 until the World War period, and by the same level or only slightly rising trend in subsequent years. Quantities used by ultimate consumers increased from an average of 2.5 billion pounds per year during 1895-99 to annual averages of 4.6 billion pounds during 1915-19, 5.1 billion pounds in 1925-29, and 5.3 billion pounds in 1935-39. They exceeded quantities processed by mills by nearly 14 percent during 1930-39, by nearly 13 percent during 1920-29, and by 9 percent during 1900-09 and 1910-19.

Ultimate consumers use several times as much jute and flax as is processed by domestic mills, somewhat more hard fibers, slightly more wool and hemp, about the same quantities of silk and rayon, and slightly less cotton. Cotton has comprised 61 percent of the total quantity of fibers used by ultimate consumers during each decade since 1900; wool, 8 to 9 percent; jute, 15 to 18 percent; and hard fibers, 9 to 11 percent. Silk and flax have been of little importance quantitatively, but rayon comprised 8 percent of the total in 1939.

Total consumption of all fibers by ultimate consumers increased more rapidly than the population from 1892 until about 1916, but has failed to increase as rapidly since that time. As a result, per capita consumption was at a peak during the World War period which has not been exceeded during subsequent years. Total quantities of fibers used per person averaged only 40.9 pounds per year during 1935-39 as compared with 45.0 pounds during 1915-19 and 41.7 pounds during 1905-09 and 1910-14.

Quantities of cotton, hard fibers, and probably wool consumed per person also were at peak levels during the World War period, but maximum consumption of silk and jute per capita occurred in 1925-29, of flax during 1910-14, of hemp prior to 1915, and of rayon during the last five years. The average of 24.8 pounds of cotton used per person during 1935-39 was substantially below the average of 28.2 pounds used per person during 1915-19, but varied only slightly from quantities of this fiber used per person during 1905-14 and 1920-29. Quantities of other fibers made available for final consumption per person annually during 1935-39 were as follows: wool, 3.2 pounds; silk, 0.5 pound; rayon, 2.6 pounds; flax, 0.3 pound; jute, 6.0 pounds; hard fibers, 3.5 pounds; and hemp, less than 0.1 pound.

All of the silk, jute, and hard fibers used in the United States is imported from foreign sources, as is nearly all of the flax and substantial percentages of the wool and hemp. On the other hand, all but a small fraction of the cotton and rayon used is produced domestically. Fibers of foreign origin comprised 18.6 percent of the total mill consumption of fibers during 1935-39 and 31.1 percent of the total quantity of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers. In both instances there have been continued declines in the percentage of fiber requirements derived from foreign sources since the World War period. Of the average of approximately 1.6 billion pounds of fiber of foreign origin or processing which was used per year by ultimate consumers during 1935-39, 47 percent was jute; 28 percent, hard fibers; 11 percent, wool; 7 percent, cotton; 4 percent, silk; 2 percent, flax; and 1 percent rayon.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

(See page 87 for index of
all tables presented in
this report)

Table 14.- Mill consumption 1/ of designated raw fibers in the United States, 1892-1917 2/

Fiscal year ended June 30 2/	Cotton 3/	Wool 4/	Silk 5/	Rayon 6/	Flax 7/	Total apparel fibers	Jute 8/	Hard fibers 9/	Hemp 10/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,360.7	225.5	8.4		17.4	1,612.0	196.5	216.2	22.1	2,048.8
1893	1,154.8	258.6	8.5		14.6	1,436.5	186.0	289.6	20.9	1,933.0
1894	1,099.5	180.5	6.0		9.6	1,295.6	112.0	213.9	13.4	1,634.9
1895	1,426.2	307.3	9.4		15.2	1,758.1	247.9	243.5	22.8	2,272.3
1896	1,194.9	266.6	9.4		15.3	1,486.2	199.3	253.8	29.4	1,968.7
1897	1,358.2	344.2	8.0		20.5	1,730.9	154.2	261.2	21.2	2,167.5
1898	1,659.8	157.3	12.1		11.6	1,840.8	251.6	276.2	18.0	2,386.6
1899	1,755.3	160.9	11.4		14.6	1,942.2	186.3	296.4	17.7	2,442.6
1900	1,762.5	196.1	13.0		15.9	1,987.5	216.4	288.7	15.8	2,508.4
1901	1,722.5	197.9	10.5		15.0	1,945.9	229.5	273.3	18.2	2,466.9
1902	1,950.4	228.6	14.1		19.0	2,212.1	288.9	352.3	22.9	2,876.2
1903	2,001.4	257.8	15.1		19.3	2,293.6	178.4	435.4	20.7	2,928.1
1904	1,902.7	232.7	16.8		22.5	2,174.7	216.5	446.0	23.9	2,861.1
1905	2,162.1	262.5	22.4		18.3	2,465.3	247.4	417.9	19.8	3,150.4
1906	2,366.7	269.2	17.4		19.8	2,673.1	233.2	402.5	23.0	3,331.8
1907	2,437.1	256.2	18.8		19.3	2,731.4	233.6	394.3	28.1	3,387.4
1908	2,179.5	218.8	16.6		21.2	2,436.1	243.1	386.3	22.5	3,088.0
1909	2,464.5	270.9	25.2		22.2	2,782.8	350.5	389.3	19.7	3,522.3
1910	2,196.9	321.7	23.7		30.0	2,572.3	151.5	461.0	23.0	3,207.8
1911	2,160.1	265.3	26.7	2.1	17.3	2,471.5	146.5	456.1	22.1	3,096.2
1912	2,477.9	281.6	26.6	2.9	24.7	2,813.7	229.3	436.4	20.2	3,499.6
1913	2,664.7	262.2	32.2	4.0	25.9	2,989.0	277.3	548.2	24.9	3,839.4
1914	2,729.9	355.7	34.8	5.1	23.1	3,148.6	239.8	633.0	28.2	4,049.6
1915	2,691.2	327.6	31.1	6.6	10.6	3,067.1	186.2	562.3	13.7	3,829.3
1916	3,100.3	476.2	42.1	6.6	15.6	3,640.8	243.7	771.4	21.8	4,677.7
1917	3,249.7	372.6	40.4	6.8	18.2	3,687.7	252.3	598.1	37.6	4,575.7

1/ Quantities made available for consumption of fibers other than cotton.
2/ Fiscal years ending June 30 except for cotton which is given by years ending August 31 during 1892-1913, and for rayon which is given by calendar years.
3/ Estimated consumption of cotton, 1892-1903; reported consumption, 1904-17 (Bureau of the Census). Includes linters, 1892-1908. See footnote 2 and table 20.
4/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Domestic production of wool (and mohair, 1910-17) during preceding calendar year, minus exports of wool, and plus imports for consumption of wool, mohair, etc., and camel's hair for designated fiscal year. Reduced to estimated scoured equivalent weight. See table 25.
5/ Imports for consumption of raw silk and silk waste. See table 33.
6/ Shipments by United States producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn. From Rayon Organon. See footnote 2 and table 38.
7/ Imports for consumption only, 1892-1911. Includes estimated domestic production, 1912-17. See table 42.
8/ Imports for consumption of jute and jute butts. See table 47.
9/ Imports for consumption of abaca' (Manila), sisal and henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), and phormium (New Zealand hemp). Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 52.
10/ Imports for consumption. See table 59.

Table 15.- Mill consumption 1/ of designated raw fibers in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Rayon 5/	Flax 6/	Total apparel fibers	Jute 7/	Hard fibers 8/	Hemp 9/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	2,965.5	410.4	48.7	6.0	18.7	3,449.3	160.0	627.9	33.0	4,270.2
1919	2,865.3	341.3	55.5	9.3	10.1	3,281.5	139.6	543.0	17.8	3,981.9
1920	2,817.6	326.5	39.7	8.7	13.3	3,205.8	215.2	624.6	26.5	4,072.1
1921	2,617.1	355.5	52.4	19.8	8.8	3,053.6	139.8	355.5	23.8	3,572.7
1922	2,900.2	419.1	58.5	24.7	12.2	3,414.7	174.5	382.3	12.9	3,984.4
1923	3,132.0	433.6	62.0	32.5	15.4	3,675.5	188.1	502.5	10.3	4,376.4
1924	2,636.2	353.4	60.6	42.3	8.5	3,101.0	152.1	477.0	4.7	3,734.8
1925	3,076.7	360.9	76.8	58.2	12.6	3,585.2	144.5	498.7	12.8	4,241.2
1926	3,196.8	359.6	77.6	60.6	16.2	3,710.8	154.1	467.9	11.1	4,343.9
1927	3,584.4	369.4	86.3	100.0	11.4	4,151.5	207.0	426.2	6.8	4,791.5
1928	3,187.5	349.1	88.3	100.5	13.6	3,739.0	201.7	448.8	5.8	4,395.3
1929	3,412.5	385.1	98.0	133.4	14.0	4,043.0	196.8	501.2	5.0	4,746.0
1930	2,618.5	279.3	82.0	118.8	15.6	3,114.2	136.7	369.7	5.6	3,626.2
1931	2,635.0	327.5	89.5	159.0	7.2	3,218.2	144.7	294.7	2.8	3,660.4
1932	2,467.5	244.5	77.6	155.3	7.8	2,952.7	65.2	454.6	1.3	3,473.8
1933	3,042.5	331.7	73.0	217.2	10.2	3,674.6	114.8	371.7	1.6	4,162.7
1934	2,670.6	243.9	60.5	197.2	10.9	3,183.1	115.6	286.7	2.9	3,588.3
1935	2,751.6	432.7	72.4	258.8	12.6	3,528.1	146.8	404.6	3.0	4,082.5
1936	3,466.2	422.9	67.6	322.6	13.1	4,292.4	176.3	399.8	3.1	4,871.6
1937	3,626.7	397.7	64.2	307.9	14.2	4,410.7	265.7	422.2	3.0	5,101.6
1938 10/	2,932.0	299.7	57.1	327.2	3.9	3,619.9	102.1	320.1	2.6	4,044.7
1939 10/	3,625.8	414.5	55.3	462.4	14.4	4,572.4	80.3	398.1	2.8	5,053.6

1/ Quantities made available for consumption of fibers othan than cotton and wool.
2/ Consumption as reported by Bureau of the Census. Total of American bales consumed multiplied by average net weight per bale of crop harvested during 12 months ending July 31 of designated year, plus equivalent 500-pound foreign bales consumed multiplied by 485 (allowing 3 percent for tare). See table 20.
3/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc. Consumption of apparel and carpet wools (scoured weight, Bureau of the Census), plus domestic production of mohair and imports for consumption of mohair, alpaca, etc., and camel's hair, all reduced to estimated scoured weight. See table 26.
4/ Imports for consumption of silk and silk waste. See table 34.
5/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn, plus (after 1927) domestic production and imports for consumption of staple fiber and spun yarn. Compiled from Rayon Organon. See table 38.
6/ Estimated domestic production (flax acreage multiplied by estimated production per acre of 300 pounds), plus imports for consumption of hackled and non-hackled fiber, tow, noils, and straw (fiber equivalent estimated at 20 percent). See table 43.
7/ Imports for consumption of jute and jute butts. See table 48.
8/ Imports for consumption of abaca (Manila), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala (maguey). Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 53.
9/ Imports for consumption plus domestic production. See table 60.
10/ Preliminary.

Table 16.- Estimated quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States, 1892-1921

Year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Rayon 5/	Flax 6/	Total apparel fibers	Jute 7/	Hard fibers 8/	Hemp 9/	Grand total
Fiscal year ended June 30 10/	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,328.8	262.5	12.6		42.4	1,646.3	347.2	204.0	22.1	2,219.6
1893	1,133.3	299.3	13.9		43.6	1,490.1	337.6	279.1	20.9	2,127.7
1894	1,065.8	201.3	10.0		29.6	1,306.7	228.5	200.7	13.4	1,749.3
1895	1,396.5	349.7	14.3		44.2	1,804.7	431.4	223.3	22.8	2,482.2
1896	1,155.7	321.8	13.5		44.3	1,535.3	379.5	236.1	29.4	2,180.3
1897	1,300.3	416.9	12.0		54.5	1,783.7	405.9	239.0	21.2	2,449.8
1898	1,611.5	172.3	17.5		30.6	1,831.9	425.0	254.6	18.0	2,529.5
1899	1,679.4	176.1	18.9		39.6	1,914.0	416.4	275.6	17.7	2,623.7
1900	1,702.4	212.0	21.3		44.9	1,980.6	456.6	260.0	15.8	2,713.0
1901	1,676.1	213.2	17.2		42.0	1,950.5	504.7	238.4	18.2	2,711.8
1902	1,854.0	246.4	21.6		51.0	2,173.0	614.9	322.2	22.9	3,133.0
1903	1,909.0	278.3	23.2		53.3	2,263.8	505.9	395.9	20.7	3,186.3
1904	1,860.5	251.4	23.5		56.5	2,191.9	538.8	405.2	23.9	3,159.8
1905	2,026.4	281.5	29.0		50.3	2,387.2	574.1	364.5	19.8	3,345.6
1906	2,232.1	292.5	23.9		55.8	2,604.3	614.4	344.4	23.0	3,586.1
1907	2,384.7	278.2	25.4		56.3	2,744.6	680.6	333.3	28.1	3,786.6
1908	2,151.3	237.4	21.6		50.2	2,460.5	638.1	339.5	22.5	3,460.6
1909	2,400.7	289.1	30.9		60.2	2,780.9	729.0	306.6	19.7	3,836.2
1910	2,144.4	344.8	30.1		78.0	2,597.3	678.0	398.4	23.0	3,696.7
1911	2,098.2	283.2	32.5	2.1	60.3	2,476.3	596.6	372.5	22.1	3,467.5
1912	2,387.0	294.9	31.9	2.9	69.7	2,786.4	690.3	323.1	20.2	3,820.0
1913	2,580.0	275.3	38.0	4.0	72.9	2,970.2	734.5	444.4	24.9	4,174.0
1914	2,654.3	391.8	41.5	5.1	76.1	3,168.8	861.0	521.8	28.2	4,579.8
1915	2,616.8	363.1	36.2	6.6	55.6	3,078.3	654.8	479.1	13.7	4,225.9
1916	2,995.4	495.4	49.1	6.6	52.6	3,599.1	686.6	637.7	21.8	4,945.2
1917	3,119.3	389.8	47.6	6.8	46.2	3,609.7	742.9	440.2	37.6	4,830.4
Calendar year										
1918	2,858.9	421.6	53.1	6.0	31.7	3,371.3	630.2	531.1	33.0	4,565.6
1919	2,731.5	350.7	61.7	9.3	21.1	3,174.3	639.9	470.4	17.8	4,302.4
1920	2,670.0	351.6	46.2	8.7	32.3	3,108.8	849.7	571.7	26.5	4,556.7
1921	2,523.0	400.9	59.5	19.8	28.8	3,032.0	694.4	298.0	23.8	4,048.2

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures.

2/ Mill consumption (for years ending August 31, 1892-1913) plus imports and minus exports of cotton cloth. The difference between exports and imports of cotton cloth somewhat approximates the difference between total exports and imports of cotton textiles, for which data are not available. See table 21.

3/ Includes mohair, camel's hair, etc. Raw wool, etc., made available for consumption (except consumption of raw wool, 1918-21) plus principal imports for consumption of wool manufactures. See table 29. Exports of wool manufactures are not deducted because of lack of data, but were small as compared with imports except during 1915-20 when they are estimated to have totaled as much as 25 million pounds, roughly, during one year (1916).

4/ Imports for consumption of raw silk, silk waste, sewing silk, thrown silk, partly manufactured silk, and silk yarns, fabrics, twist and floss. No adjustment has been made for imports of manufactured silk articles not named nor for exports of silk manufactures, because of lack of data. See tables 33 and 34.

5/ Consumption of rayon filament yarn (Rayon Organon). For calendar years, 1911-17. No additions or subtractions have been made for imports and exports of rayon manufactures because of lack of data, but they are believed to have been either nonexistent or nominal. See table 39.

6/ Domestic production of raw flax (after 1911) plus imports for consumption of raw flax and flax manufactures. Imports of flax manufactures are estimated for years 1892-1902 and partially estimated for years 1903-22 on basis of value. They include a small quantity of hemp and ramie yarns and fabrics not separately recorded. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures, which are inconsequential. See tables 42 and 43.

7/ Imports for consumption of raw jute and principal manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of jute manufactures because of lack of data. See tables 47 and 48.

8/ Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers (and also of sunn), and of hard fiber cordage and binder twine less exports of cordage of vegetable fiber and binder twine (estimated 1892-1909). See tables 54 and 55.

9/ Imports for consumption plus domestic production of raw fiber. No adjustment is made for imports of hemp cordage (which averaged 322,000 pounds per year, 1892-1922), nor for other imports and exports of hemp manufactures, which are not recorded separately. See tables 59 and 60.

10/ See footnotes 2 and 5 on cotton and rayon.

Table 17.- Estimated quantities of fibers made available for use by ultimate consumers 1/ in the United States, 1922-39

Calendar year	Cotton 2/	Wool 3/	Silk 4/	Rayon 5/	Flax 6/	Total apparel fibers	Jute 7/	Hard fibers 8/	Hemp 9/	Grand total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1922	2,737.0	458.3	61.9	24.7	42.2	3,324.1	747.9	310.7	12.9	4,395.6
1923	3,010.7	480.6	66.1	33.0	42.6	3,633.0	872.9	440.0	10.3	4,956.2
1924	2,513.5	397.4	63.9	42.8	47.5	3,065.1	714.2	446.6	4.7	4,230.6
1925	2,904.0	401.2	80.1	59.1	45.2	3,489.6	860.0	458.4	12.8	4,820.8
1926	3,018.0	397.1	81.1	61.5	54.3	3,612.0	925.2	443.2	11.1	4,991.5
1927	3,375.9	414.2	90.6	101.1	49.7	4,031.5	933.7	428.0	6.8	5,400.0
1928	2,971.3	392.4	92.2	99.7	46.2	3,601.8	931.7	435.2	5.8	4,974.5
1929	3,187.9	426.8	101.6	132.1	48.0	3,896.4	910.6	514.5	5.0	5,326.5
1930	2,459.1	305.8	83.7	117.3	45.1	3,011.0	839.7	378.3	5.6	4,234.6
1931	2,503.0	344.1	92.1	158.0	39.5	3,136.7	660.4	313.2	2.8	4,113.1
1932	2,342.3	257.2	76.7	155.0	35.5	2,868.7	525.1	482.5	1.3	3,877.6
1933	2,936.3	347.4	74.2	217.1	40.0	3,617.0	628.3	422.3	1.6	4,669.2
1934	2,586.7	255.1	61.6	196.8	37.5	3,137.7	590.3	315.8	2.9	4,046.7
1935	2,689.1	451.5	73.7	257.6	41.5	3,513.4	698.6	466.0	3.0	4,681.0
1936	3,418.7	453.5	68.9	320.4	47.7	4,309.2	821.1	476.2	3.1	5,609.6
1937	3,570.7	425.1	66.1	305.1	49.9	4,416.9	1,056.6	482.8	3.0	5,959.3
1938 10/	2,829.0	313.2	58.2	323.4	26.8	3,550.6	717.9	381.5	2.6	4,652.6
1939 10/	3,509.5	441.6	55.6	455.7	39.3	4,501.7	582.1	458.4	2.8	5,545.0

1/ Consumption of raw fiber plus additions and minus subtractions for imports and exports of fiber manufactures.
2/ Mill consumption of raw cotton plus raw cotton equivalent of principal imports and minus raw cotton equivalent of principal exports of cotton manufactures. See table 22.
3/ Mill consumption of wool (scoured weight) plus imports for consumption of mohair, camel's hair, etc., plus principal imports for consumption of wool manufactures, and minus principal exports of wool manufactures (not including knit goods). See table 29.
4/ Imports for consumption of raw silk and silk waste, and certain silk manufactures (averaging roughly 67 percent of total), less exports of certain silk manufactures (about 85 percent of total). See table 34.
5/ Mill consumption of rayon (Rayon Organon) plus (after 1922) imports for consumption of rayon manufactures (not including articles of artificial horsehair or cellophane), and minus (after 1927) principal exports of rayon manufactures (comprising roughly 85 percent of total). See table 39.
6/ Imports for consumption of flax and principal flax manufactures plus estimated domestic production of flax. See table 45. Exports of flax manufactures are negligible and are not deducted. See table 43.
7/ Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured jute minus exports of domestic jute manufactures. See table 48.
8/ Imports for consumption of hard fibers (and also of sunn) and of hard fiber cordage, twine, binder twine, and of manila nets; less domestic exports of cordage, except of cotton and jute, and binder twine. See table 55.
9/ Estimated domestic production plus imports for consumption of hemp fiber. No allowance has been made for imports of a small quantity of hemp yarns and cords, not recorded separately from flax; for imports of hemp cordage, which averaged 205,000 pounds annually, 1923-39; nor for exports of hemp manufactures, which are negligible and not recorded separately. See table 60.
10/ Preliminary.

Table 18.- Per capita quantities of designated fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually in the United States 1/, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers	Population
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Millions
1892	20.4	4.0	.2		.7	25.3	5.4	3.1	.3	34.1	65.0
1893	17.1	4.5	.2		.7	22.5	5.1	4.2	.3	32.1	66.3
1894	15.8	3.0	.1		.4	19.3	3.4	3.0	.2	25.9	67.6
1895	20.3	5.1	.2		.6	26.2	6.3	3.2	.3	36.0	68.9
1896	16.5	4.6	.2		.6	21.9	5.4	3.4	.4	31.1	70.2
1897	18.2	5.8	.2		.8	25.0	5.7	3.3	.3	34.3	71.5
1898	22.1	2.4	.2		.4	25.1	5.8	3.5	.3	34.7	72.8
1899	22.7	2.4	.3		.5	25.9	5.6	3.7	.2	35.4	74.1
1900	22.5	2.8	.3		.6	26.2	6.1	3.4	.2	35.9	75.5
1901	21.8	2.8	.2		.5	25.3	6.6	3.1	.2	35.2	76.9
1902	23.6	3.1	.3		.7	27.7	7.8	4.1	.3	39.9	78.6
1903	23.8	3.5	.3		.7	28.3	6.3	4.9	.3	39.8	80.2
1904	22.7	3.1	.3		.7	26.8	6.6	4.9	.3	38.6	81.8
1905	24.3	3.4	.3		.6	28.6	6.9	4.4	.2	40.1	83.4
1906	26.3	3.4	.3		.7	30.7	7.2	4.1	.3	42.3	85.0
1907	27.5	3.2	.3		.7	31.7	7.9	3.8	.3	43.7	86.6
1908	24.4	2.7	.2		.6	27.9	7.2	3.8	.3	39.2	88.3
1909	26.7	3.2	.3		.7	30.9	8.1	3.4	.2	42.6	89.9
1910	23.4	3.8	.3		.9	28.4	7.4	4.3	.3	40.4	91.5
1911	22.6	3.1	.3	3/	.7	26.7	6.4	4.0	.2	37.3	93.0
1912	25.3	3.1	.3	3/	.8	29.5	7.3	3.4	.2	40.4	94.4
1913	26.9	2.9	.4	3/	.8	31.0	7.7	4.6	.3	43.6	95.8
1914	27.3	4.0	.4	.1	.8	32.6	8.8	5.4	.3	47.1	97.2
1915	26.5	3.7	.4	.1	.5	31.2	6.6	4.9	.1	42.8	98.6
1916	30.0	4.9	.5	.1	.5	36.0	6.9	6.4	.2	49.5	100.0
1917	30.7	3.8	.5	.1	.5	35.6	7.3	4.3	.4	47.6	101.5

1/ Based on table 16 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census, as shown in last column.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Less than .05 pound.

Table 19.- Per capita quantities of designated fibers made available for ultimate consumers annually 1/ in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Cotton	Wool 2/	Silk	Rayon	Flax	Total apparel fibers	Jute	Hard fibers	Hemp	Total all fibers	Population
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Millions
1918	27.6	4.1	.5	.1	.3	32.6	6.1	5.1	.3	44.1	103.6
1919	26.0	3.3	.6	.1	.2	30.2	6.1	4.5	.1	40.9	105.0
1920	25.1	3.3	.4	.1	.3	29.2	8.0	5.4	.2	42.8	106.5
1921	23.3	3.7	.5	.2	.3	28.0	6.4	2.8	.2	37.4	108.2
1922	24.9	4.2	.6	.2	.4	30.3	6.8	2.8	.1	40.0	109.9
1923	27.0	4.3	.6	.3	.4	32.6	7.8	3.9	.1	44.4	111.5
1924	22.2	3.5	.6	.4	.4	27.1	6.3	4.0	3/	37.4	113.2
1925	25.3	3.5	.7	.5	.4	30.4	7.5	4.0	.1	42.0	114.9
1926	25.9	3.4	.7	.5	.5	31.0	7.9	3.8	.1	42.8	116.5
1927	28.5	3.5	.8	.9	.4	34.1	7.9	3.6	.1	45.7	118.2
1928	24.8	3.3	.8	.8	.4	30.1	7.8	3.6	3/	41.5	119.9
1929	26.2	3.5	.8	1.1	.4	32.0	7.5	4.2	.1	43.8	121.5
1930	20.0	2.5	.7	.9	.4	24.5	6.8	3.1	3/	34.4	123.1
1931	20.2	2.8	.7	1.3	.3	25.3	5.3	2.5	3/	33.1	124.1
1932	18.7	2.1	.6	1.2	.3	22.9	4.2	3.9	3/	31.0	125.0
1933	23.3	2.8	.6	1.7	.3	28.7	5.0	3.4	3/	37.1	125.8
1934	20.4	2.0	.5	1.6	.3	24.8	4.7	2.5	3/	32.0	126.6
1935	21.1	3.5	.6	2.0	.3	27.5	5.5	3.7	3/	36.7	127.5
1936	26.6	3.6	.5	2.5	.4	33.6	6.4	3.7	3/	43.7	128.4
1937	27.6	3.3	.5	2.4	.4	34.2	8.2	3.7	3/	46.1	129.3
1938 4/	21.7	2.4	.5	2.5	.2	27.3	5.5	2.9	3/	35.7	130.2
1939 4/	26.8	3.4	.4	3.5	.3	34.4	4.4	3.5	3/	42.3	131.1

1/ Based on tables 16 and 17 and on annual midyear population estimates of the Bureau of the Census, as shown in last column.
2/ Including mohair, camel's hair, etc.
3/ Less than .05 pound.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Mill consumption of American and foreign cotton in the United States 1/, 1892 - 1939

Year 2/	American cotton 3/	Foreign cotton 3/	Total	Calendar year	American cotton	Foreign cotton	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892			1,360.7	1918	2,893.8	71.7	2,965.5
1893			1,154.8	1919	2,742.5	122.8	2,865.3
1894			1,099.5				
				1920	2,631.4	186.2	2,817.6
1895			1,426.2	1921	2,498.7	118.4	2,617.1
1896			1,194.9	1922	2,762.8	137.4	2,900.2
1897			1,358.2	1923	2,956.3	175.7	3,132.0
1898			1,659.8	1924	2,491.9	144.3	2,636.2
1899			1,755.3				
				1925	2,938.4	138.3	3,076.7
1900			1,762.5	1926	3,056.9	139.9	3,196.8
1901			1,722.5	1927	3,428.3	156.1	3,584.4
1902			1,950.4	1928	3,049.6	137.9	3,187.5
1903			2,001.4	1929	3,253.3	159.2	3,412.5
1904			1,902.7				
				1930	2,500.5	118.0	2,618.5
1905			2,162.1	1931	2,558.5	76.5	2,635.0
1906	2,299.5	67.2	2,366.7	1932	2,408.4	59.1	2,467.5
1907	2,369.0	68.1	2,437.1	1933	2,973.2	69.3	3,042.5
1908	2,106.9	72.6	2,179.5	1934	2,605.3	65.3	2,670.6
1909	2,386.0	78.5	2,464.5				
				1935	2,694.2	57.4	2,751.6
1910	2,121.3	75.6	2,196.9	1936	3,393.2	73.0	3,466.2
1911	2,075.0	85.1	2,160.1	1937	3,539.9	86.8	3,626.7
1912	2,377.2	100.7	2,477.9	1938	2,875.4	56.6	2,932.0
1913	2,551.7	113.0	2,664.7	1939	3,563.0	62.8	3,625.8
1914	2,636.9	93.0	2,729.9				
1915	2,585.6	105.6	2,691.2				
1916	2,947.3	153.0	3,100.3				
1917	3,094.8	154.9	3,249.7				

1/ Based on commercial reports for 1892-1903 and on census reports for 1904-39, as given in Bulletin 176 of the United States Census Bureau entitled "Cotton Production and Distribution, season of 1938-39" and earlier publication of the same title. For years after 1905, American cotton was converted to pounds from running bales on the basis of the average net weight of bales produced during crop year ending August 31 or July 31 of designated year; and foreign cotton was converted from 500-pound equivalent bales deducting 3 percent for tare. For years prior to 1906, total consumption in pounds was converted from bales of 478 pounds net. Linters were included prior to 1909.

2/ Years ending August 31, 1892-1913; years ending June 30, 1914-1917.

3/ Not reported separately prior to 1906.

Table 21. - Mill consumption of raw cotton, exports and imports of cotton cloth, and approximate quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1921

Year 1/	Mill consumption 2/	Cotton cloth			Available for consumers 6/
		Exports 3/	Imports 4/	Export balance 5/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	1,360.7	38.4	6.5	31.9	1,328.8
1893	1,154.8	30.1	8.6	21.5	1,133.3
1894	1,099.5	38.9	5.2	33.7	1,065.8
1895	1,426.2	38.5	8.8	29.7	1,396.5
1896	1,194.9	47.1	7.9	39.2	1,155.7
1897	1,358.2	65.5	7.6	57.9	1,300.3
1898	1,659.8	56.5	8.2	48.3	1,611.5
1899	1,755.3	86.1	10.2	75.9	1,679.4
1900	1,762.5	71.5	11.4	60.1	1,702.4
1901	1,722.5	52.6	8.2	44.4	1,678.1
1902	1,950.4	105.5	9.1	96.4	1,854.0
1903	2,001.4	103.5	11.1	92.4	1,909.0
1904	1,902.7	51.7	9.5	42.2	1,860.5
1905	2,162.1	145.2	9.5	135.7	2,026.4
1906	2,366.7	148.7	14.1	134.6	2,232.1
1907	2,437.1	68.2	15.8	52.4	2,384.7
1908	2,179.5	43.1	14.9	28.2	2,151.3
1909	2,464.5	76.8	13.0	63.8	2,400.7
1910	2,196.9	64.8	12.3	52.5	2,144.4
1911	2,160.1	72.4	10.5	61.9	2,098.2
1912	2,477.9	99.6	8.7	90.9	2,387.0
1913	2,664.7	92.9	8.2	84.7	2,580.0
1914	2,729.9	86.7	11.1	75.6	2,654.3
1915	2,691.2	83.0	8.6	74.4	2,616.8
1916	3,100.3	115.1	10.2	104.9	2,995.4
1917	3,249.7	144.3	13.9	130.4	3,119.3
1918	2,965.5	113.7	7.1	106.6	2,858.9
1919	2,865.3	142.8	9.0	133.8	2,731.5
1920	2,817.6	171.1	23.5	147.6	2,670.0
1921	2,617.1	115.3	21.2	94.1	2,523.0

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917 except for mill consumption which is given for years ending August 31 for 1892-1913, inclusive. Calendar years, 1918-21.

2/ See table 20.

3/ Domestic exports of cotton cloth including duck and tire fabric. Converted at 0.209 pound per linear yard, 1892-1921; and at 0.233 pound per square yard, 1922-39. Compiled from "Exports of Cotton Cloth", table 48, Survey of Current Business, Nov., 1939; from compilations of United States Tariff Commission; and from foreign trade statistics of the United States.

4/ Imports for consumption of countable cotton cloth. Converted at 0.189 pound per square yard, 1892-1922. Compiled from reports of United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

5/ Exports minus imports.

6/ Approximate raw cotton equivalent of cotton products made available for use by ultimate consumers. Mill consumption less balance of exports over imports of cotton cloth. No adjustment has been made for exports and imports of textiles other than cloth because of lack of data, but the export balance shown somewhat approximates the balance between exports and imports of all cotton textiles.

Table 22. - Mill consumption of raw cotton, raw cotton equivalent of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures, and approximate quantities of cotton made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1922-39

Calendar year	Mill consumption 1/	Cotton manufactures 2/			Available for consumers 3/
		Exports	Imports	Export balance	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1922	2,900.2	204.8	41.6	163.2	2,737.0
1923	3,132.0	173.4	52.1	121.3	3,010.7
1924	2,636.2	176.1	53.4	122.7	2,513.5
1925	3,076.7	211.9	39.2	172.7	2,904.0
1926	3,196.8	206.7	27.9	178.8	3,018.0
1927	3,584.4	235.7	27.2	208.5	3,375.9
1928	3,187.5	241.8	25.6	216.2	2,971.3
1929	3,412.5	251.2	26.6	224.6	3,187.9
1930	2,618.5	179.7	20.3	159.4	2,459.1
1931	2,635.0	150.7	18.7	132.0	2,503.0
1932	2,467.5	141.8	16.6	125.2	2,342.3
1933	3,042.5	122.8	18.6	104.2	2,938.3
1934	2,670.6	102.3	18.4	83.9	2,586.7
1935	2,751.6	90.6	28.1	62.5	2,689.1
1936	3,466.2	96.0	48.5	47.5	3,418.7
1937	3,626.7	118.3	62.3	56.0	3,570.7
1938 4/	2,932.0	133.9	30.9	103.0	2,829.0
1939 4/	3,625.8	162.7	46.4	116.3	3,509.5

1/ See table 20.

2/ Raw cotton equivalent of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures and the net difference between them. Derived by dividing cotton content by 0.91 to allow 9 percent for non-spinnable waste content of raw cotton. Cotton content has been calculated, using suitable conversion factors, from data appearing in publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and in reports of the United States Tariff Commission. See tables 23 and 24.

3/ Approximate raw cotton equivalent of cotton products made available for use by ultimate consumers. Mill consumption less balance between raw cotton equivalents of principal exports and imports of cotton manufactures.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 23. - Cotton content of designated exports 1/ from United States, 1922-39, and estimated raw cotton equivalent 2/

Year	Batting, carded cotton, roving 3/ (100)	Yarn (100)	Sewing thread and crochet yarn (98)	Twine and cordage (98)	Countable cotton cloth 4/ (95)	Other cotton fabrics 5/ (96)	Coated, rubber-ized fabrics 6/ (99)	Wearing apparel: Knit goods 7/ (99)	Wearing apparel: Other 8/ (93)	Household articles 9/ (97)	Handkerchiefs 10/ (97)	Bags (95)	Woven belting for machinery (100)	Rubber belting (40)	Rubber hose (30)	Rubber thread (40)	Auto tires 11/	Total cotton content 12/	Total estimated cotton equivalent 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922		15,504	1,906	3,368	130,042	6,420	3,323	10,760	1,587	1,903	94	2,881	13/	1,036	1,014	425	6,089	186,342	204,771
1923		12,081	1,773	3,000	102,821	6,739	3,278	9,393	2,251	2,004	103	2,807	371	1,419	1,337	358	8,036	157,771	173,374
1924		13,674	1,604	3,096	105,764	4,715	3,362	8,211	1,958	1,744	86	3,890	378	1,429	1,327	496	8,573	160,207	176,051
1925		21,892	1,037	4,494	120,263	4,772	4,591	9,011	1,945	1,895	74	5,143	473	1,631	1,605	607	13,367	192,800	211,868
1926		24,037	1,394	4,894	113,619	4,396	3,650	7,600	1,815	2,159	67	6,280	549	1,669	1,837	584	13,579	188,129	206,735
1927		28,541	1,346	4,459	125,068	5,628	5,093	6,746	1,769	2,830	59	6,248	521	2,004	2,135	611	21,431	214,487	236,700
1928	415	26,625	1,142	3,680	121,044	10,928	5,267	6,052	1,928	3,787	62	8,886	478	1,955	2,182	641	24,990	220,052	241,815
1929	446	27,491	1,114	4,496	124,940	12,067	5,172	6,036	2,562	4,315	56	5,611	424	2,268	2,815	679	28,056	228,548	251,151
1930	306	18,131	964	3,376	92,144	7,592	4,018	3,967	2,156	2,758	32	4,935	276	1,719	2,188	651	18,295	163,508	179,679
1931	427	14,272	872	2,559	81,226	8,971	3,045	2,265	2,010	1,898	22	4,020	179	1,277	1,426	635	12,055	137,159	150,724
1932	164	15,512	832	2,271	83,105	9,355	1,857	1,322	1,376	917	23	4,201	134	594	777	499	6,133	129,062	141,826
1933	464	11,981	857	2,424	66,857	8,284	2,018	1,020	1,337	756	18	5,181	146	717	919	579	8,146	111,704	122,751
1934	1,089	7,628	704	2,539	50,093	6,124	2,367	741	1,184	776	22	4,298	170	975	1,304	448	12,628	93,090	102,296
1935	1,138	6,293	881	2,169	41,075	6,133	2,565	775	1,053	826	33	4,254	270	1,058	1,213	462	12,271	82,467	90,623
1936	617	5,748	934	2,618	44,381	5,939	3,022	988	1,355	1,005	40	5,076	202	1,059	1,453	363	12,580	87,380	96,022
1937	511	8,113	1,069	3,005	49,960	9,906	3,572	1,279	2,000	1,155	58	5,822	268	1,596	1,808	270	17,302	107,694	118,345
1938 14/	368	9,926	1,019	2,773	67,644	10,275	3,244	1,330	2,311	1,495	59	5,187	212	1,348	1,522	199	12,912	121,824	133,872
1939 14/	910	9,932	1,405	4,176	78,965	15,372	4,045	2,050	2,425	1,883	101	7,486	266	1,575	3,385	266	14,176	148,098	162,745

1/ Computed from reported or estimated weight of designated domestic exports, using cotton content percentages given in parentheses.
2/ Cotton content divided by 0.91, allowing 9 percent for non-spinnable waste in raw cotton.
3/ Not recorded separately prior to 1928.
4/ Comprising unbleached, bleached, bleached and colored cotton cloth and tire fabric, including cotton and rayon manufactures. Computed at 0.233 pounds per yard.
5/ Includes blankets and cotton fabrics sold by the pound, reported in pounds, and damask, upholstery goods, and pile fabrics, converted at 1.8 square yards per pound.
6/ Includes oilcloth, window shade and book cloth (0.16 lb. per sq. yd.); artificial leather, pyroxlin coated, and other heavy coated fabrics (0.25 lb. per sq. yd.); rubberized and other waterproof auto cloth (0.40 lb. per sq. yd.), and other rubberized goods (0.25 lb. per square yard). The conversion factors noted convert directly to cotton fabric content.
7/ Includes gloves (1.2 dozen pairs per pound), hosiery (1.1 doz. pairs per pound), knit underwear (3.5 pounds per dozen), sweaters, shawls, and other knit underwear (1.2 units per pound after 1925, given in pounds, 1922-25).
8/ Includes overalls, breeches, pants (15.6 pounds per dozen, overalls only, 1922-27), shirts (5.875 lbs. per doz.), underwear- not knit (2.4 pounds per dozen), dresses, skirts, blouses (0.4 pound per unit). Does not include other items.
9/ Includes quilts, comforts, counterpanes, bedspreads (3.28 pounds each) less 25% for non-cotton content; bedspreads, pillow, bolster, and mattress cases (10.4 pounds per dozen) less 3% for non-cotton content; and towels, washcloths, and bathmats (3.85 pounds per dozen except in 1937 when bathmats were 11.76 pounds; other, 3.77 pound per dozen), with no deduction for non-cotton content.
10/ Converted to pounds at .26 pound per dozen (.27 pound per dozen less 3 percent equals .28).
11/ Includes estimated five tires on each passenger car, 7 tires on each truck exported, in addition to exported casings. Converted to pounds of cotton content by factors ranging from 3.5 pounds per casing in 1922 to 4.7 pounds in 1928, and by 7.0 pounds for truck tires, 3.9 pounds for automobile tires, 1929-39.
12/ Total of items shown. Does not include men's and boys' jackets, wind breakers, men's nightwear, children's outerwear, not knit, other clothing not shown, nor braids, trimmings, curtains, etc. and other items not shown.
13/ Not recorded separately.
14/ Preliminary.
Based on data contained in reports of the United States Tariff Commission and of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 24.- Cotton content of designated imports for consumption 1/ into the United States, 1922-39, and estimated raw cotton equivalent 2/

Year	Yarn (100)	Sewing thread and crochet yarn 3/ (98)	Countable cotton cloth (95)	Cloth containing silk or rayon (85)	Pile fabrics 4/ (98) 4/	Tablo damask 5/ (96)	Coated, filled, water-proof fabrics 6/	Blankets, quilts, bed-spreads 7/ (97)	Sheets and pillow-cases 8/ (97)	Towels 9/ (98.6)	Gloves 10/ (98)	Hosiery 11/ (90)	Handkerchiefs 12/ (97)	Small wares 13/	Belts and belting 14/	Knit fabrics (100)	Nets and netting 15/ (93)	Lacee, machine made 16/ (93)	Fish nets and nettings 17/ (100)	Floor coverings 18/	Total cotton content 19/	Total estimated cotton equivalent 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	5,412	674	25,973	48	143	105	487	163	11	49	1,398	992	341	202	281	3 20/	483	1,054		28	37,846	41,590
1923	5,062	478	33,277	56	283	206	649	2,054	14	39	838	350	413	176	634	27	380	2,560		36	47,422	52,112
1924	3,944	402	34,105	86	361	295	457	2,913	12	34	1,103	326	646	132	533	24	382	2,661		143	48,668	53,360
1925	3,678	338	21,202	90	526	301	457	2,777	23	23	1,351	390	682	377	711	46	363	1,801		527	36,663	39,190
1926	3,592	310	11,860	32	981	226	574	1,676	24	57	1,517	347	516	611	696	71	384	1,246		780	25,400	27,912
1927	3,248	338	11,234	30	1,162	230	580	1,478	87	69	1,769	344	560	308	586	69	464	1,139		1 085	24,780	27,231
1928	2,609	309	10,199	69	1,288	204	816	1,433	106	63	1,840	495	587	153	492	71	600	1,058		908	23,300	25,604
1929	2,653	269	10,316	46	1,115	188	719	2,305	189	46	1,693	646	507	201	678	114	644	1,213		888	24,230	26,628
1930	1,762	238	7,688	35	699	109	382	2,438	104	20	1,411	448	335	160	425	91	405	869		874	18,491	20,320
1931	1,422	208	6,777	76	363	60	261	1,488	56	16	2,039	454	140	83	402	18	666	1,283		1,306	17,007	18,689
1932	1,296	193	5,262	103	69	23	207	1,649	39	31	1,846	388	100	30	338	59	595	1,168		1,702	15,096	16,689
1933	1,597	177	6,289	248	48	3	169	1,238	51	43	2,236	368	137	56	293	47	650	1,035	172	2,046	16,902	18,674
1934	1,744	170	6,336	216	89	-	208	1,448	54	43	1,850	374	210	79	277	10	604	686	338	2,088	16,723	18,377
1935	2,150	148	10,685	328	772	-	209	1,999	33	125	1,932	612	514	64	448	23	680	706	344	3,806	25,578	28,108
1936	2,126	156	19,827	585	2,293	848	253	2,341	86	351	1,553	1,897	797	81	676	92	719	627	449	8,348	44,105	48,487
1937	2,019	169	26,922	900	1,936	1,839	289	4,106	312	943	1,790	1,352	504	121	787	194	630	610	646	10,379	56,648	62,251
1938 21/	1,054	167	10,456	572	530	1,420	144	3,370	134	322	1,029	585	302	45	294	56	355	584	499	8,173	28,080	30,857
1939 21/	1,616	163	18,509	22/	941	2,379	211	3,815	80	859	643	870	436	60	489	55	603	1,082	775	8,595	42,161	46,353

1/ Computed from reported or estimated weight of designated imports for consumption, using cotton content percentages given in parentheses.
2/ Cotton content divided by 0.91, allowing 9 percent for non-spinnable waste in raw cotton.
3/ Sewing thread converted at 10,000 yards per lb., crochet yarn at 6,000 yards per lb. In 1922, combined total converted at 7,600 yards per lb.
4/ Includes pile fabrics and manufactures, 1922-27 (partially estimated, 1922); velvets and velveteens, 1928-39, at 0.40 lb. per sq. yd.; other pile fabrics, corduroys, plushes, 1928-30, at 0.60 lb. per sq. yd.; corduroys, 1930-39, at 0.36 lb. per sq. yd.; plushes and chenilles, 1930-39, at 0.75 lb. per sq. yd.; terry-woven, at 0.44 lb. per sq. yd. Non-cotton content of all estimated at 2% except corduroys at 3%, and terry-woven at 0.
5/ Includes manufactures, 1936-39.
6/ Tracing cloth at 0.17 lb. per sq. yd. less 40 percent for non-cotton content; filled or coated cloths, oilcloth except for floors, window hollands, waterproof cloth, converted to cotton content at 0.25 lb. per sq. yd. (weight average of 0.5 lb. per sq. yd. less 50% non-cotton content for filled or coated cloths, n.s.p.f. and window hollands, and 0.33 lb. per sq. yd. less 25 percent for non-cotton content for waterproof cloth).
7/ Blankets at 1.7 pounds per unit, 1922-30, less 2.5 percent non-cotton content, quilts or bedspreads at 2.0 pound per unit less 3 percent for non-cotton content.
8/ Eighty-five percent pillowcases at 0.25 lb. each, 15 percent sheets at 1.0 lb. each, averaging 0.36 lb. each for both.
9/ Not terry-woven. Converted at 0.20 lb. per unit.
10/ At 0.8 pound per dozen, allowing 2 percent for non-cotton content.
11/ At 0.91 pound per dozen pairs.
12/ Estimated, when not given in pounds, at 6.3 dozens per pound.
13/ Labels, lacings, wickings, loom harness, healds (allowing 10 percent for non-cotton content), tubings (allowing 40 percent for non-cotton content) and braids.
14/ Comprised of following: Belts and beltings of vegetable fiber (no non-cotton content, including rope used as belting); belts and belts of vegetable fiber or vegetable fiber and rubber (less 10% for non-cotton content); and belts and beltings of vegetable fiber and rubber (allowing 50 percent for non-cotton content). Weight partially estimated from value, 1926-30; from yardage, 1922.
15/ Lace machine-made nets and nettings. Includes veils and veilings, 1922-30. Estimated at $2.75 per pound, 1922, 1926-30; at 16 sq. yds. per pound, 1931-39.
16/ Estimated from yards, Jan.-Sept. 1922, from value, 1926-30; and non-levers-machine-made estimated at same value per pound as levers-machine-made laces, 1930-39.
17/ Not reported separately until 1932.
18/ Imitation Oriental rugs at 3.1 pounds per sq. yd. less 42 percent non-cotton content; other floor coverings at 1.8 pounds per sq. yd. less 90% for non-cotton content.
19/ Includes only items listed. Does not include card strips and comber waste, wearing apparel not knit, tires, and other miscellaneous items.
20/ Sept.-Dec. only.
21/ Preliminary.
22/ Included with countable cotton cloth.
Based on data contained in reports of the United States Tariff Commission and in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 25. - Supplies of raw wool and similar fibers made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1917 (scoured basis).

Fiscal years ending June 30	Apparel wool supplies 1/	Carpet wool imports 2/	Total wool	Mohair alpaca, etc., supplies 3/	Camel hair imports 4/	Total wool and similar fibers
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	165.3	56.2	221.5	1.0	3.0	225.5
1893	170.7	83.7	254.4	.9	3.3	258.6
1894	156.1	22.6	178.7	.5	1.3	180.5
1895	211.4	91.8	303.2	1.6	2.5	307.3
1896	200.9	62.8	263.7	1.5	1.4	266.6
1897	269.0	71.7	340.7	1.2	2.3	344.2
1898	125.5	30.9	156.4	.1	.8	157.3
1899	117.3	42.0	159.3	.8	.8	160.9
1900	130.6	63.4	194.0	1.0	1.1	196.1
1901	144.2	52.4	196.6	.5	.8	197.9
1902	164.0	63.5	227.5	.6	.5	228.6
1903	174.6	80.9	255.5	.9	1.4	257.8
1904	156.4	72.6	229.0	1.7	2.0	232.7
1905	182.9	75.8	258.7	1.9	1.9	262.5
1906	192.7	73.7	266.4	1.0	1.8	269.2
1907	190.9	62.0	252.9	1.6	1.7	256.2
1908	173.6	43.1	216.7	1.1	1.0	218.8
1909	206.8	60.0	266.8	1.0	3.1	270.9
1910	234.1	79.2	313.3	6.4	2.0	321.7
1911	192.1	63.7	255.8	6.9	2.6	265.3
1912	197.1	75.1	272.2	6.5	2.9	281.6
1913	188.5	64.1	252.6	6.2	3.4	262.2
1914	257.2	87.7	344.9	8.0	2.8	355.7
1915	273.5	44.0	317.5	8.8	1.3	327.6
1916	388.2	74.4	462.6	12.1	1.5	476.2
1917	312.4	46.7	359.1	12.6	.9	372.6

1/ Domestic production during preceding calendar year plus imports for consumption and minus domestic exports during designated fiscal year. See table 27.

2/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Total of reported weight of scoured wools imported for consumption plus estimated scoured equivalent weight of wools imported in the grease, on the skin, etc. The latter was estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

3/ Imports for consumption only, 1892-1908. Imports for consumption plus domestic production during preceding calendar year, 1909-17. See table 28.

4/ Imports for consumption. Scoured equivalent shown estimated at 75 percent of actual quantities reported in foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 26. - Mill consumption of raw wool and similar fibers in the United States, 1918-39 (scoured basis)

Calendar year	Wool consumed 1/			Made available for consumption		Total wool and similar fibers
	Apparel class	Carpet class	Total	Mohair, alpaca, etc. 2/	Camel hair 3/ imports	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	371.2	28.1	399.3	10.1	1.0	410.4
1919	283.1	46.0	329.1	11.4	.8	341.3
1920	264.3	49.9	314.2	10.3	2.0	326.5
1921	299.7	43.7	343.4	11.6	.5	355.5
1922	312.8	93.7	406.5	12.6	4/	419.1
1923	311.3	111.1	422.4	11.2	4/	433.6
1924	249.7	92.5	342.2	11.2	4/	353.4
1925	251.7	98.2	349.9	11.0	4/	360.9
1926	254.7	88.0	342.7	16.9	4/	359.6
1927	258.7	95.4	354.1	15.3	4/	369.4
1928	232.4	100.8	333.2	15.9	4/	349.1
1929	253.2	114.9	368.1	17.0	4/	385.1
1930	200.7	62.5	263.2	16.1	4/	279.3
1931	237.7	73.3	311.0	16.4	.1	327.5
1932	188.5	41.6	230.1	14.3	.1	244.5
1933	245.5	71.6	317.1	14.5	.1	331.7
1934	167.6	62.1	229.7	14.2	5/	243.9
1935	319.0	98.5	417.5	14.8	.4	432.7
1936	299.8	106.3	406.1	16.3	.5	422.9
1937	274.2	106.6	380.8	16.6	.3	397.7
1938 6/	219.6	64.9	284.5	15.2	5/	299.7
1939 6/	293.1	103.4	396.5	17.8	.2	414.5

1/ Compiled from raw wool consumption reports of the Bureau of the Census.

2/ Domestic production of mohair plus imports for consumption of mohair, alpaca, etc. See table 28.

3/ Imports for consumption. Scoured equivalents shown estimated at 75 percent of quantities given in foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

4/ Not reported separately, 1922-30.

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 27.- Supplies of raw apparel wool made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1917 (scoured basis)

Fiscal years ended June 30	Domestic production 1/	Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic exports 3/	Available for consumption 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	139.3	26.1	0.1	165.3
1893	145.3	25.4	5/	170.7
1894	151.1	5.2	.2	156.1
1895	140.3	72.9	1.8	211.4
1896	125.7	78.2	3.0	200.9
1897	115.3	155.9	2.2	269.0
1898	111.4	14.2	.1	125.5
1899	111.7	6.3	.7	117.3
1900	114.0	17.5	.9	130.6
1901	118.2	26.1	.1	144.2
1902	126.8	37.3	.1	164.0
1903	137.9	36.9	.2	174.6
1904	124.4	32.1	.1	156.4
1905	123.9	59.1	.1	182.9
1906	126.5	66.3	.1	192.7
1907	129.4	61.6	.1	190.9
1908	130.4	43.3	.1	173.6
1909	135.4	71.4	5/	206.8
1910	150.0	84.1	5/	234.1
1911	151.5	40.6	-	192.1
1912	149.3	47.8	-	197.1
1913	143.4	45.1	5/	188.5
1914	137.7	119.6	.1	257.2
1915	133.2	144.0	3.7	273.5
1916	127.7	262.5	2.0	388.2
1917	130.6	182.8	1.0	312.4

1/ Domestic production during next previous calendar year. Since the great bulk of wool does not become available to mills until after July 1, these figures also are representative of designated fiscal years. Figures given for 1892-1909 are estimates from the Annual Wool Review of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers for 1917. Figures for 1910-39 are greasy basis weight figures of the Department of Agriculture for both shorn and pulled wools multiplied by average scoured yield percentages computed annually by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers.

2/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Total of reported weight of scoured wools imported plus estimated scoured equivalent weight of wools imported in the grease, on the skin, etc. The latter was estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

3/ Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Reported weight multiplied by average scoured yield per pound of domestic production during preceding calendar year assuming exported wools to be in the grease.

4/ Domestic production plus imports for consumption minus domestic exports.

5/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 28.- Supplies of raw mohair, alpaca, etc., made available for mill consumption in the United States, 1892-1939 (scoured basis)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Domestic production mohair 1/ 2/	Imports for consumption 3/	Total 4/	Calendar year	Domestic production mohair 2/	Imports for consumption 3/	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892		1.0	1.0	1918	6.4	3.7	10.1
1893		.9	.9	1919	7.0	4.4	11.4
1894		.5	.5				
				1920	7.1	3.2	10.3
1895		1.6	1.6	1921	7.9	3.7	11.6
1896		1.5	1.5	1922	7.1	5.5	12.6
1897		1.2	1.2	1923	7.6	3.6	11.2
1898		.1	.1	1924	8.3	2.9	11.2
1899		.8	.8				
				1925	9.3	1.7	11.0
1900		1.0	1.0	1926	10.6	6.3	16.9
1901		.5	.5	1927	11.6	3.7	15.3
1902		.6	.6	1928	13.2	2.7	15.9
1903		.9	.9	1929	13.9	3.1	17.0
1904		1.7	1.7				
				1930	14.6	1.5	16.1
1905		1.9	1.9	1931	16.1	.3	16.4
1906		1.0	1.0	1932	14.1	.2	14.3
1907		1.6	1.6	1933	13.7	.8	14.5
1908		1.1	1.1	1934	13.4	.8	14.2
1909		1.0	1.0				
				1935	13.0	1.8	14.8
1910	4.9	1.5	6.4	1936	13.3	3.0	16.3
1911	4.9	2.0	6.9	1937	13.6	3.0	16.6
1912	5.0	1.5	6.5	1938 5/	13.9	1.3	15.2
1913	5.3	.9	6.2	1939 5/	15.5	2.3	17.8
1914	5.4	2.6	8.0				
1915	5.4	3.4	8.8				
1916	5.4	6.7	12.1				
1917	5.9	6.7	12.6				

1/ Production during next preceding calendar year. No data for years prior to 1910.

2/ Production on a greasy basis as reported by the Department of Agriculture, multiplied by estimated average scoured yield factor of 0.83.

3/ Of hair of the Angora goat (mohair), cashmere goat, Alpaca, Angora rabbit, and other like animals. Based on foreign commerce statistics of the United States. Scoured equivalents shown estimated by use of carefully selected conversion factors.

4/ Imports for consumption only prior to 1910.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 29.- Approximate quantities of wool and similar fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1939 (scoured basis)

Fiscal year ending June 30	Supply raw wool and similar fibers 1/	Imports wool manufactures 2/	Total made available 3/	Calendar year	Consumption wool and similar fibers 4/	Imports wool manufactures 5/	Exports wool manufactures 6/	Total made available 7/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	225.5	37.0	262.5	1918	410.4	11.2		421.6
1893	258.6	40.7	299.3	1919	341.3	9.4		350.7
1894	180.5	20.8	201.3					
				1920	326.5	25.1		351.6
1895	307.3	42.4	349.7	1921	355.5	45.4		400.9
1896	266.6	55.2	321.8	1922	419.1	43.1	3.9	458.3
1897	344.2	72.7	416.9	1923	433.6	50.9	3.9	480.6
1898	157.3	15.0	172.3	1924	353.4	47.5	3.5	397.4
1899	160.9	15.2	176.1					
				1925	360.9	43.0	2.7	401.2
1900	196.1	15.9	212.0	1926	359.6	40.3	2.8	397.1
1901	197.9	15.3	213.2	1927	369.4	47.6	2.8	414.2
1902	228.6	17.8	246.4	1928	349.1	46.3	3.0	392.4
1903	257.8	20.5	278.3	1929	385.1	44.8	3.1	426.8
1904	232.7	18.7	251.4					
				1930	279.3	28.7	2.2	305.8
1905	262.5	19.0	281.5	1931	327.5	17.9	1.3	344.1
1906	269.2	23.3	292.5	1932	244.5	13.5	.8	257.2
1907	256.2	22.0	278.2	1933	331.7	16.8	1.1	347.4
1908	218.8	18.6	237.4	1934	243.9	12.6	1.4	255.1
1909	270.9	18.2	289.1					
				1935	432.7	20.2	1.4	451.5
1910	321.7	23.1	344.8	1936	422.9	32.1	1.5	453.5
1911	265.3	17.9	283.2	1937	397.7	29.3	1.9	425.1
1912	281.6	13.3	294.9	1938 8/	299.7	16.0	2.5	313.2
1913	262.2	13.1	275.3	1939 8/	414.5	29.4	2.3	441.6
1914	355.7	36.1	391.8					
1915	327.6	35.5	363.1					
1916	476.2	19.2	495.4					
1917	372.6	17.2	389.8					

1/ Made available for domestic consumption. See table 25.
2/ See table 30.
3/ Sum of supply of raw wool and similar fibers plus imports of wool manufactures. Exports of wool manufactures are not deducted because of lack of data. They were of little importance as compared with imports except during 1915-20 when they are roughly estimated to have totaled as much as 25 million pounds during one year (1916).
4/ Total wool consumption plus quantities of raw mohair, camel's hair, etc., made available for consumption. From table 26.
5/ See tables 30 and 31.
6/ Not available for years before 1922. See table 32.
7/ For ultimate consumers. Consumption of raw wool plus imports for consumption and minus domestic exports of wool manufactures.
8/ Preliminary.

Table 30.- Imports for consumption of manufactures of wool, mohair, alpaca, etc., into the United States, 1892-1922

Year 1/	Noils, carbonized, uncarbonized	Wastes 2/	Tops and advanced wool 3/	Yarns	Fabrics, woolens and worsteds 4/	Pile fabrics	Wool blankets 5/	Knitted articles and fabrics	Wearing apparel not knit or crocheted	Carpets and rugs: Reported yardage	Carpets and rugs: Estimated weight 6/	Felts not woven	Total 7/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq.yds.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	11	159	-	1,192	30,742	248	9	833	912	628	2,824	39	36,969
1893	41	94	-	1,202	34,318	140	10	1,004	761	687	3,094	44	40,708
1894	45	11	-	530	17,084	54	7	688	518	412	1,855	19	20,811
1895	1,110	4,717	-	2,574	29,221	114	24	822	649 8/	667	3,001	148	42,380
1896	1,248	6,222	1,147	1,998	37,390	119	160	2,533 8/	1,130 8/	694 8/	3,123	112	55,180
1897	7,935	9,080	5,663	1,994	39,580	73	120	3,269 8/	1,068 8/	847 8/	3,812	124	72,718
1898	479	435	847	303	10,007	13	21	406 8/	238 8/	489	2,199	32	14,980
1899	132	35	4	303	10,748	16	19	508	372	662	2,979	38	15,154
1900	144	14	1	173	10,962	15	31	417	427	821	3,693	46	15,923
1901	218	217	1	268	9,833	19	34	434	410	856	3,851	50	15,335
1902	98	131	1	382	11,771	4	25	563	461	956	4,301	68	17,805
1903	91	177	9/	335	13,478	4	28	801	593	1,087	4,890	87	20,484
1904	80	70	3	167	13,436	4	22	508	488	849	3,820	73	18,671
1905	90	112	2	188	13,932	11	20	421	440	814	3,665	78	18,959
1906	393	460	1	212	16,227	5	26	482	496	1,092	4,912	94	23,308
1907	444	153	1	164	15,338	19	30	461	506	1,076	4,843	91	22,050
1908	167	70	9/	194	13,935	53	22	292	513	747	3,363	41	18,650
1909	128	90	2	299	12,370	37	21	327	424	988	4,446	84	18,228
1910	122	93	2	360	16,309	18	37	321	574	1,143	5,144	90	23,070
1911	171	38	9/	178	11,843	13	42	287	654	1,012	4,552	78	17,856
1912	232	44	1	61	7,875	7	42	302	681	886	3,986	91	13,322
1913	183	52	1	200	7,296	13	43	373	558	951	4,279	100	13,098
1914	1,197	1,786	3,289	3,339	19,755	250	80	398 10/	596 10/	1,189	5,349	89	36,128
1915	1,289	1,175	3,495	3,299	20,126	175	122	401 10/	479 10/	1,080	4,859	83	35,503
1916	2,262	934	1,486	443	9,993	109	30	160 10/	303 10/	775	3,485	20	19,225
1917	2,092	881	136	537	8,260	52	244	219 10/	373 10/	981	4,417	22	17,233
1918	233	160	78	846	2,966	11	2,328	1,694 10/	1,285 10/	351	1,580	17	11,198
1919	2,318	521	733	377	2,710	7	20	207 10/	369 10/	474	2,134	11	9,407
1920	2,584	1,937	1,063	3,407	7,028	34	76	972 10/	1,328 10/	1,451	6,529	123	25,081
1921	4,846	2,367	15,390	5,135	8,416	45	45	1,082 10/	849 10/	1,600	7,199	28	45,402
1922	4,648	10,929	2,325	4,432	8,615	122	67	1,764 10/	1,031 10/	2,019	9,086	47	43,066

1/ Fiscal years ending June 30, 1892-1917; calendar years, 1918-22.
2/ Not including wool rags, mungo, and flocks.
3/ Not recorded separately prior to 1896.
4/ Includes estimated weight of fabrics weighing not over 4 oz. per square yard for years 1892-1914.
5/ Blankets not over 3 yards in length July 1, 1895 to December 31, 1913. Blankets of all lengths during other years.
6/ Estimated at 4.5 pounds per square yard.
7/ Includes only items shown. Does not include manufactures of pile fabrics, small wares, laces, embroideries, and other items not shown.
8/ Partially estimated from value.
9/ Less than 500 pounds.
10/ Partially estimated from number of units and from value.
Compiled from publications of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 31.- Imports for consumption of manufactures of wool, mohair, alpaca, etc. into the United States, 1923-39

Calendar year	Noils carbonized, uncarbonized	Wastes 1/	Tops and other wool advanced	Yarns	Woven fabrics: worsteds, woolens 2/	Pile fabrics and manufactures	Blanketing, blankets, robes, etc.	Hose and half hose	Gloves and mittens	Other knit wearing apparel	Hats and hat bodies of wool felt	Other wearing apparel not knit or crocheted	Carpets, rugs and mats: Reported yardage	Carpets, rugs and mats: Estimated weight 3/	Other 4/	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq. ft.	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923	6,575	8,812	3,980	5,617	10,786	346	244	1,054	267	334	8/	1,001 8/	23,531	11,785	181	50,934
1924	10,865	6,251	781	3,121	11,350	153	225	486	178	341	8/	1,452 8/	24,402	12,201	116	47,540
1925	7,828	5,189	335	1,229	10,849	164	296	1,042	201	256	6/	2,861 6/	26,105	13,053	108	43,029
1926	4,663	4,054	165	643	10,466	297	577	731 6/	170 8/	296	8/	3,935 8/	27,694	13,947	104	40,270
1927	8,338	4,750	249	339	11,073	412	636	714 6/	172	457	1,422	3,833	29,764	14,892	97	47,562
1928	6,816	4,629	113	212	9,553	321	881	834 6/	140	496	4,674	1,311	28,531	14,266	58	46,284
1929	6,831	3,143	708	247	9,872	406	831	517 6/	100 6/	507	6,521	694	28,267	14,134	44	44,757
1930	3,747	2,599	379	180	4,987	192	543	440 6/	77 6/	870	4,319	522	19,945	9,972	57	26,664
1931	2,151	707	30	154	2,636	126 7/	261	409	94	897	2,453	310	15,123	7,562	86	17,876
1932	1,807	152	6	197	1,662	13	125	275	46	770	1,892	250	12,142 7/	8,071	42	13,532
1933	2,449	1,293	97	344	2,774 7/	13	163	314	46	760	1,532	327	13,139	8,569	28	16,631
1934	1,267	811	101	294	2,472	11	122	199	66	410	1,759	321	9,475	4,737	30	12,822
1935	4,092	1,478	110	441	3,129	15	229	270	515	435	2,137	532	13,633	6,817	30	20,226
1936	9,759	4,112	368	539	4,462	41	738	406	539	502	2,742	765	14,034	7,017	65	32,066
1937	8,871	3,051	247	342	5,803	112	1,026	465	416	468	2,306	889	15,374	7,887	70	29,337
1936 9/	2,279	730	56	455	3,400	454	472	357	166	279	2,063	353	9,861	4,841	42	15,961
1939 9/	6,022	3,904	114	652	8,626	256	466	414	324	299	1,006	486	17,510	6,755	53	29,371

1/ Not including wool rags. Includes tops, slubbing, roving, ring, thread or yarn, garnetted, card or burr wastes, etc., flocks and mungo.
2/ Including woven fabrics of mohair.
3/ Estimated from quantity in square feet at 0.5 pound per square foot.
4/ Includes tapestries and upholstery goods, June, 1930-1939; knit fabrics in the piece, including mohair, 1923-39; felts, belts, blankets, jackets for machinery, June, 1930 through 1939; wool felts not woven, 1923-39; fabrics with fast edges not exceeding 12 inches, 1923-39; tubings, garters, suspenders, etc., 1923-39.
5/ Does not include laces and embroideries, screens, hassocks, and other manufactures not specified.
6/ Does not include embroidered articles.
7/ Revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation.
8/ Hats and hat bodies not reported separately, included under other wearing apparel, not knit or crocheted.
9/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States; Comparative Statistics of Imports into the United States for Consumption, 1931-35; and from Textile Imports and Exports, 1891-1927.

Table 32.- Domestic exports of wool manufactures 1/ from the United States, 1922-39 2/

Calendar year	Noils and waste	Yarns	Fabrics	Felts	Carpets and rugs 3/		Wearing apparel 4/		Wool felt hats 5/	Total 6/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 sq. yds.	1,000 pounds	1,000 articles	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	668	151	1,105	449	85	384		1,098	63	3,918
1923	765	164	1,032	436	92	415		1,073	58	3,943
1924	1,044	99	637	357	81	364		997	42	3,540
1925	618	56	547	390	59	265		795	42	2,713
1926	769	33	433	320	96	433	219	831	28	2,847
1927	796	35	439	259	81	363	235	891	46	2,829
1928	828	45	486	238	125	561	189	704	113	2,975
1929	540	31	469	350	184	828	210	785	106	3,109
1930	599	149	361	186	90	405	135	494	46	2,240
1931	401	72	201	73	37	164	97	346	36	1,293
1932	324	68	82	30	18	81	60	200	17	802
1933	453	11	92	32	33	147	96	335	22	1,092
1934	642	7	187	64	72	324	51	172	26	1,422
1935	332	16	289	38	85	384	79	287	19	1,365
1936	328	29	232	50	117	528	79	272	40	1,479
1937	597	16	216	76	119	534	113	408	50	1,897
1938 7/	1,319	11	253	48	103	462	114	399	44	2,536
1939 7/	884	70	310	85	99	445	133	435	46	2,275

1/ Including manufactures of mohair.
2/ Data not available for years prior to 1922.
3/ Weight estimated from square yards on basis of 4.5 pounds per square yard.
4/ Men's and boy's overcoats, suits, pants; women's and children's clothing. Not knit. Weight was reported during 1922-26 but is estimated from number of articles for years 1926 to 1939 at 4 pounds per article of men's and boy's clothes, 3 pounds per article of women's and children's clothing.
5/ Weight estimated from number at 4 ounces each.
6/ Does not include knit goods nor other manufactures not listed. These items totaled 763,898 pounds in 1922; 623,605 pounds in 1923; 1,379,468 pounds in 1924, and 636,763 pounds in 1925.
7/ Preliminary.
Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, and from preliminary foreign commerce data of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Table 33.- Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured silk into the United States, 1892 - 1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Raw silk 1/	Silk waste 2/	Total raw and waste silk	Silk manufactures 3/	Total raw and manufactured silk 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	7.1	1.3	8.4	4.2	12.6
1893	7.4	1.1	8.5	5.4	13.9
1894	5.0	1.0	6.0	4.0	10.0
1895	8.0	1.4	9.4	4.9	14.3
1896	8.0	1.4	9.4	4.1	13.5
1897	6.5	1.5	8.0	4.0	12.0
1898	10.3	1.8	12.1	5.4	17.5
1899	9.8	1.6	11.4	7.5	18.9
1900	11.2	1.8	13.0	8.3	21.3
1901	9.2	1.3	10.5	6.7	17.2
1902	12.6	1.5	14.1	7.5	21.6
1903	13.5	1.6	15.1	8.1	23.2
1904	12.7	4.1	16.8	6.7	23.5
1905	17.8	4.6	22.4	6.6	29.0
1906	14.5	2.9	17.4	6.5	23.9
1907	16.8	2.0	18.8	6.6	25.4
1908	15.4	1.2	16.6	5.0	21.6
1909	23.3	1.9	25.2	5.7	30.9
1910	20.6	3.1	23.7	6.4	30.1
1911	22.4	4.3	26.7	5.8	32.5
1912	21.6	5.0	26.6	5.3	31.9
1913	26.0	6.2	32.2	5.8	38.0
1914	28.8	6.0	34.8	6.7	41.5
1915	26.0	5.1	31.1	5.1	36.2
1916	33.2	8.9	42.1	7.0	49.1
1917	33.9	6.5	40.4	7.2	47.6

1/ Includes small quantities of wild or tussah silk.
2/ Includes cocoons and noils not exceeding 2 inches in length.
3/ Includes yarn, fabrics, silk sewing thread, twist, floss, thrown silk, and partially manufactured silk. Does not include manufactured articles such as wearing apparel, etc. for which quantitative data are not available. See table 35.
4/ Approximate quantity of silk made available for ultimate consumers. No allowance has been made for imports of silk manufactures not mentioned in footnote 3, nor for exports of silk manufactures, which were small as compared with imports until the World War period.

Based on data appearing in publications of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 34. - Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured silk, exports of silk manufactures, and approximate quantities of silk made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Imports for consumption: Raw silk 1/	Silk waste 2/	Total raw and waste silk	Silk manufactures 3/	Exports, silk manufactures 4/	Available for ultimate consumers 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	32.9	15.8	48.7	4.4		53.1
1919	44.9	10.6	55.5	6.2		61.7
1920	30.1	9.6	39.7	6.5		46.2
1921	45.4	7.0	52.4	7.1		59.5
1922	50.7	7.8	58.5	4.4	1.0	61.9
1923	49.5	12.5	62.0	4.9	.8	66.1
1924	51.3	9.3	60.6	4.4	1.1	63.9
1925	63.8	13.0	76.8	4.8	1.5	80.1
1926	66.4	11.2	77.6	4.8	1.3	81.1
1927	74.0	12.3	86.3	5.4	1.1	90.6
1928	75.5	12.8	88.3	5.2	1.3	92.2
1929	87.1	10.9	98.0	5.0	1.4	101.6
1930	73.7	8.3	82.0	2.8	1.1	83.7
1931	83.9	5.6	89.5	3.6	1.0	92.1
1932	74.1	3.5	77.6	1.8	.7	78.7
1933	67.2	5.8	73.0	2.0	.8	74.2
1934	56.4	4.1	60.5	1.8	.7	61.6
1935	67.7	4.7	72.4	2.2	.9	73.7
1936	60.4	7.2	67.6	2.3	1.0	68.9
1937	57.8	6.4	64.2	2.8	.9	66.1
1938 6/	55.2	1.9	57.1	2.0	.9	58.2
1939 6/	51.6	3.7	55.3	1.5	1.2	55.6

1/ Includes small quantities of wild or tussah silk.
2/ Includes cocoons and noils not exceeding 2 inches in length.
3/ Includes partially manufactured silk, yarn, fabrics, silk sewing thread, twist, and thrown silk, but not manufactured articles such as dresses and handkerchiefs. During 1923-25, when quantitative data on all silk imports were collected, items included comprised roughly 67 percent of total imports of silk manufactures. See table 36.
4/ Domestic exports include tram, organzine, hard twists and spun silk, sewing and crochet silks, fabrics, ribbons, and hosiery. Does not include silk underwear and dresses. Items shown have averaged about 85 percent of total exports of silk manufactures during the last 12 years. See table 37.
5/ Imports for consumption of raw and waste silk, and certain silk manufactures, minus domestic exports of certain silk manufactures.
6/ Preliminary.

Based on data contained in publications of the United States Tariff Commission and in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

Table 35. - Imports for consumption of silk manufactures into the United States 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Partially manufactured silk	Spun silk yarn 1/	Woven fabrics 2/	Pile fabrics 3/	Sewing silk, twist, floss 4/	Thrown silk	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	6/	490	2,800 7/	900 7/	11	14	4,215
1893	6/	759	3,400 7/	1,200 7/	17	15	5,391
1894	-	437	2,800 7/	800 7/	5	4	4,046
1895	9	844	2,800 7/	1,104 8/	84	91	4,932
1896	17	783	2,000 7/	1,130	62	152	4,144
1897	5	801	2,100 7/	1,025	33	5	3,969
1898	6/	963	3,984 8/	402	7	19	5,375
1899	-	1,704	5,277	485	5	10	7,481
1900	1	2,337	5,184	706	17	14	8,259
1901	6/	1,652	4,118	878	12	11	6,671
1902	6/	2,003	4,415	952	84	11	7,465
1903	6/	1,924	4,919	953	302	16	8,114
1904	4	2,053	3,603	515	468	10	6,653
1905	10	2,306	3,397	401	516	10	6,640
1906	1	2,253	3,214	450	608	19	6,545
1907	-	2,546	2,949	736	385	25	6,641
1908	-	2,066	2,198	513	182	39	4,998
1909	-	2,306	2,829	380	149	14	5,678
1910	16	3,160	2,480	664	44	20	6,384
1911	-	3,236	1,956	566	1	9	5,768
1912	1	3,260	1,463	609	1	4	5,338
1913	1	3,417	1,502	865	1	16	5,802
1914	-	3,054	2,469	1,135 8/	3	64	6,725
1915	-	2,026	1,972	1,016 8/	1	95	5,110
1916	1	3,412	2,669	854 8/	1	55	6,992
1917	-	3,580	2,982	475 8/	2	125	7,164

1/ Does not include small quantities of yarns, "on which the ordinary duty did not amount to 50 percent", during years 1898-1907.
2/ Broad silks, not including pile fabrics nor bolting cloths for milling purposes. Does not include small quantities of broad silks weighing not more than one-third ounce per square yard and on which the duty was less than 50 percent.
3/ Not including hatters' plush.
4/ And "threads or yarns of any description, made from raw silk, not specially provided for".
5/ Includes only items shown. Does not include wearing apparel, knit goods, handkerchiefs, etc., for which there were no quantitative data.
6/ Less than 500 pounds.
7/ Estimated from value.
8/ Partially estimated from value.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 36. - Imports for consumption of silk manufactures into the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Partially manufactured silk 1/	Spun yarn and roving	Woven fabrics 2/	Pile fabrics	Sewing silk, twist, floss 3/	Thrown silk	Total 4/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	479	2,147	1,676	106 5/	2	30	4,440
1919	718	2,255	3,024	213	5	13	6,228
1920	479	2,864	2,600	395	22	95	6,455
1921	591	2,007	4,130	308	1	27	7,064
1922	6/	971	2,799	579	2	17	4,368
1923	95	1,318	2,426	1,106	2	1	4,948
1924	44	1,163	2,387	814	3	1	4,412
1925	1	1,361	2,812	627	1	1	4,803
1926	3 7/	649	3,555	578	3	6/	4,788
1927	106 7/	880	3,575	819	4	6/	5,384
1928	11 7/	646	3,457	1,122	1	1	5,238
1929	14 7/	308	3,721	957	1	1	5,002
1930	5 8/	191	2,292	353	1	-	2,842
1931	3	149	3,058	396	1	-	3,607
1932	6	27	1,600	118	2	-	1,753
1933	7	87	1,809	51	2	1	1,957
1934	3	19	1,745	31	3	3	1,804
1935	59	18	2,020	88	5	-	2,190
1936	114	77	2,020	102	2	6/	2,315
1937	133	207	2,343	81	3	1	2,768
1938 9/	110	82	1,737	78	4	8	2,019
1939 9/	6/	161	1,226	83	1	10	1,481

1/ Includes noils exceeding 2 inches in length.
2/ Except pile fabrics. Includes "bolting cloth for milling purposes."
3/ And "threads and yarns not specifically provided for."
4/ Includes only items shown and not wearing apparel and other manufactured silk goods. During 1923-25, when quantitative data on nearly all silk imports were collected, items shown averaged roughly 67 percent of total imports of silk manufactures.
5/ Partially estimated from value.
6/ Less than 500 pounds.
7/ Estimated from value.
8/ Partially estimated from value.
9/ Preliminary.

Compiled from publications of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 37.- Domestic exports of silk manufactures from the United States, 1922-39

Calendar year	Tram, organzine, hard twists, and spun silk	Sewing embroidery and crochet silk	Woven fabrics 1/	Velvets, plushes, chenilles, ribbons 2/	Dresses, blouses, skirts 3/	Hosiery 4/	Underwear 5/	Total 6/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	48	118	379	241	47	193	9	1,035
1923	41	57	230	178	39	249	9	803
1924	56	68	295	210	35	426	9	1,099
1925	202	82	317	149	37	678	16	1,481
1926	90	75	400	121	51	542	12	1,291
1927	129	97	286	82	58	439	11	1,102
1928	175	78	357	64	99	507	8	1,288
1929	185	69	408	70	142	519	12	1,405
1930	179	63	361	70	117	346	8	1,144
1931	197	53	324	72	99	235	7	987
1932	219	18	209	36	58	141	5	686
1933	327	7	190	33	90	138	7	792
1934	244	7	181	58	104	125	18	737
1935	327	30	133	96	98	159	23	866
1936	344	33	98	93	124	249	21	962
1937	391	37	79	50	95	258	27	937
1938 7/	378	35	70	38	88	282	18	909
1939 7/	608	45	72	38	82	340	18	1,203

1/ Broad silks. Weight estimated from yardage at 8 yards per pound.
2/ Estimated weight based on 0.37 lb. per sq. yd. of velvets, plushes, chenilles, and of 60 yds. of ribbons to the pound; except 1936-37 for velvets, etc., and 1936- for ribbons when they were reported in pounds.
3/ Weight estimated at 0.5 lb. per unit.
4/ Weight estimated at 4.7 pounds per 100 pairs.
5/ Weight estimated at 0.15 pound per unit.
6/ Includes items shown but not other silk manufactures. Items shown have averaged roughly 85 percent, in value, of total exports of silk manufactures during the last fifteen years.
7/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 38.- Domestic shipments 1/, imports for consumption 2/, and domestic consumption of rayon filament yarn; quantities of rayon staple fiber made available for consumption; and total domestic mill consumption of rayon in the United States, 1911-39

Calendar year	Rayon filament yarn			Staple fiber available for consumption 4/	Total rayon consumed 5/
	Domestic shipments 1/	Imports for consumption 2/	Domestic consumption 3/		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1911	0.3	1.8	2.1		2.1
1912	1.1	1.8	2.9		2.9
1913	1.6	2.4	4.0		4.0
1914	2.4	2.7	5.1		5.1
1915	4.1	2.5	6.6		6.6
1916	5.7	.9	6.6		6.6
1917	6.4	.4	6.8		6.8
1918	5.8	.2	6.0		6.0
1919	8.2	1.1	9.3		9.3
1920	7.2	1.5	8.7		8.7
1921	16.5	3.3	19.8		19.8
1922	22.6	2.1	24.7		24.7
1923	29.5	3.0	32.5		32.5
1924	40.3	2.0	42.3		42.3
1925	52.8	5.4	58.2		58.2
1926	51.3	9.3	60.6		60.6
1927	85.0	15.0	100.0		100.0
1928	88.0	12.1	100.1	0.4	100.5
1929	116.4	15.1	131.5	1.9	133.4
1930	111.6	6.3	117.9	.9	118.8
1931	155.6	1.8	157.4	1.6	159.0
1932	151.8	.2	152.0	3.3	155.3
1933	210.9	.9	211.8	5.4	217.2
1934	194.7	.1	194.8	2.4	197.2
1935	252.7	6/	252.7	6.1	258.8
1936	297.3	.3	297.6	25.0	322.6
1937	266.2	.9	267.1	40.8	307.9
1938	273.8	.3	274.1	53.1	327.2
1939	362.2	.2	362.4	100.0	462.4

1/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets. From Rayon Organon.
2/ As compiled by Rayon Organon.
3/ Domestic shipments plus imports for consumption.
4/ Domestic production of staple fiber plus imports for consumption of staple fiber and spun yarn. Partially estimated. Before 1928 "either nonexistent or nominal". From Rayon Organon.
5/ Domestic consumption of rayon filament yarn plus quantity of staple fiber made available for consumption.
6/ Less than 50,000 pounds.

Table 39.- Mill consumption of rayon 1/, imports and exports of rayon manufactures, and approximate quantities of rayon made available for final consumption in the United States, 1911-39

Calendar year	Rayon consumed 1/ by mills	Rayon manufactures: Imports for consumption 2/	Rayon manufactures: Domestic exports 3/	Available for final consumption 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1911	2.1			2.1
1912	2.9			2.9
1913	4.0			4.0
1914	5.1			5.1
1915	6.6			6.6
1916	6.6			6.6
1917	6.8			6.8
1918	6.0			6.0
1919	9.3			9.3
1920	8.7			8.7
1921	19.8			19.8
1922	24.7			24.7
1923	32.5	0.5		33.0
1924	42.3	.5		42.8
1925	58.2	.9		59.1
1926	60.6	.9		61.5
1927	100.0	1.1		101.1
1928	100.5	1.0	1.8	99.7
1929	133.4	.8	2.1	132.1
1930	118.8	.6	2.1	117.3
1931	159.0	.7	1.7	158.0
1932	155.3	.7	1.0	155.0
1933	217.2	.7	.8	217.1
1934	197.2	.5	.9	196.8
1935	258.8	.6	1.8	257.6
1936	322.6	1.3	3.5	320.4
1937	307.9	2.0	4.8	305.1
1938 5/	327.2	1.2	5.0	323.4
1939 5/	462.4	1.2	7.9	455.7

1/ Shipments by American producers to domestic outlets plus imports for consumption of rayon filament yarn, plus (1928 and after) domestic production and imports for consumption of staple fiber and spun yarn. From Rayon Organon. See table 38.

2/ Does not include manufactures of artificial horsehair, visca, or cellophane. Data not available prior to 1923. See table 40.

3/ Includes exports of woven goods, hosiery, knit underwear, and (after 1934) dresses, skirts, and blouses, all comprising roughly 85 percent of total exports of rayon manufactures. Weight partially estimated from reported units or yardage. Insufficient data prior to 1928. See table 41.

4/ Rayon consumed by mills plus imports and minus exports of rayon manufactures.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 40.- Imports for consumption of rayon manufactures (not including yarn) into the United States, 1923-39

Calendar year	Woven fabrics	Pile fabrics & manufactures 1/	Knit goods	Braids	Ribbons, tubings, cords, tassels 2/	Wearing apparel, not knit	Handkerchiefs	Nets, nettings, veils, veilings	Bands or strips 3/	Yarns for handwork, sewing thread	Other manufactures 4/	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923			6/	142							371	513
1924			26	159							329	514
1925			23	397							436	856
1926			23	353							566	942
1927			25	183							882	1,090
1928			29	196							777	1,002
1929	280 6/	90 6/	59	35							304	768
1930	228	68	18	7							283	604
1931	193	45	27	2	76 6/	124 6/	3 6/	70 6/	143 6/	1 6/	30	714
1932	237	25	73	1	28	104	4	46	145	1	22	686
1933	249	13	75	7/	21	89	5	114	82	1	18	667
1934	181	8	50	7/	11	48	11	153	27	1	24	514
1935	234	8	50	7/	9	43	3	232	26	3	20	628
1936	474	10	263	1	15	45	4	397	46	9	22	1,286
1937	1,041	24	251	37 8/	34	64	4	415	27	63	37	1,997
1938 9/	555	45	111	12 8/	12	37	20	348	33	6	28	1,207
1939 9/	420	100	71	19	14	25	1	523	36	3	20	1,232

1/ Plushes, friezes, and velvets only, prior to July, 1930.
2/ Not including ribbons of pile fabrics.
3/ Less than one inch wide.
4/ Includes levers-machine-made laces after June, 1930. Includes bedspreads, 1930-35.
5/ Includes only items shown. Does not include certain laces, or manufactures of artificial horsehair, visca or cellophane. Imports of yarn are not included in this table.
6/ Not reported separately prior to this year.
7/ Less than 500 pounds.
8/ Includes rayon hat braids.
9/ Preliminary
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 41.- Exports of rayon manufactures from the United States, 1928-39

Calendar year	Woven goods 1/	Hosiery 2/	Knit underwear 3/	Dresses, skirts, blouses 4/	Total 5/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1928	684	1,001	93		1,778
1929	998	977	126		2,101
1930	1,419	518	114		2,051
1931	1,275	284	130		1,689
1932	721	182	96		999
1933	613	129	103		845
1934	660	114	109		883
1935	1,338	110	149	169	1,766
1936	2,858	134	179	337	3,508
1937	3,784	188	202	618	4,792
1938 6/	3,936	145	160	753	4,994
1939 6/	6,460	212	168	1,065	7,905

1/ For years prior to 1936, estimated on basis of 0.22 pound per square yard.
2/ Weight estimated as follows: Women's hosiery, one pound per dozen pairs; men's hosiery, 0.9 pound per dozen pairs; children's hosiery, 0.5 pound per dozen pairs; women's and children's hosiery, 0.9 pound per dozen pairs.
3/ Weight estimated at 2.3 pounds per dozen pieces.
4/ Weight estimated at 0.5 pound per unit. Not reported separately prior to 1935.
5/ Includes only items shown, which are estimated to have comprised roughly 85 percent of total exports of rayon manufactures (exclusive of yarn) during 1931-37.
6/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 42.- Imports and domestic production of raw flax, imports of flax manufactures, and total quantities of flax made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Raw flax: Imports for consumption 1/	Raw flax: Domestic production 2/	Raw flax: Total	Flax manufactures: imports for consumption 3/	Total flax made available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	17.4		17.4	25.0	42.4
1893	14.6		14.6	29.0	43.6
1894	9.6		9.6	20.0	29.6
1895	15.2		15.2	29.0	44.2
1896	15.3		15.3	29.0	44.3
1897	20.5		20.5	34.0	54.5
1898	11.6		11.6	19.0	30.6
1899	14.6		14.6	25.0	39.6
1900	15.9		15.9	29.0	44.9
1901	15.0		15.0	27.0	42.0
1902	19.0		19.0	32.0	51.0
1903	19.3		19.3	34.0	53.3
1904	22.5		22.5	34.0	56.5
1905	18.3		18.3	32.0	50.3
1906	19.8		19.8	36.0	55.8
1907	19.3		19.3	37.0	56.3
1908	21.2		21.2	29.0	50.2
1909	22.2		22.2	38.0	60.2
1910	30.0		30.0	48.0	78.0
1911	17.3		17.3	43.0	60.3
1912	24.0	0.7	24.7	45.0	69.7
1913	25.5	.4	25.9	47.0	72.9
1914	22.6	.5	23.1	53.0	76.1
1915	10.3	.3	10.6	45.0	55.6
1916	15.0	.6	15.6	37.0	52.6
1917	17.1	1.1	18.2	28.0	46.2

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. See table 44.

2/ Estimated from fiber flax acreage figures of Bureau of Plant Industry on basis of production of 300 pounds per acre. Figures for 1912-17 are for preceding calendar year. No data for years prior to 1912.

3/ Estimated total for woven fabrics and other goods. Weight of woven fabrics, comprising most of the total, was estimated at 2.4 square yards per pound for fabrics weighing 4 1/2 ounces or more per square yard, and at 7.27 square yards per pound for fabrics weighing less during 1903-13; at 2.75 square yards per pound for all fabrics, 1914-22; at 50 cents per pound for all fabrics, 1899-1902. Weight of other goods was estimated by dividing their total value by 1.45 times the value per pound of woven fabrics (average relationship, 1923-27) during 1903-22; and by 75 cents (per pound) during 1898-1902. Weight of all goods for 1892-98 was estimated from their value at 55 cents per pound. Includes small quantity of hemp and ramie yarns and fabrics.

4/ Raw flax made available for consumption (imports plus domestic production) plus imports of flax manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures which were negligible and not reported quantitatively.

Table 43.- Imports and domestic production of raw flax, imports of flax manufactures, and total quantities of flax made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Raw flax: Imports for consumption 1/	Raw flax: Domestic production 2/	Raw flax: Total	Flax manufactures: imports for consumption 3/	Total flax made available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	17.4	1.3	18.7	13.0 5/	31.7
1919	8.9	1.2	10.1	11.0 5/	21.1
1920	11.5	1.8	13.3	19.0 5/	32.3
1921	8.2	.6	8.8	20.0 5/	28.8
1922	11.6	.6	12.2	30.0 5/	42.2
1923	14.5	.9	15.4	27.2	42.6
1924	7.6	.9	8.5	39.0	47.5
1925	11.1	1.5	12.6	32.6	45.2
1926	14.9	1.3	16.2	38.1	54.3
1927	10.3	1.1	11.4	38.3	49.7
1928	12.4	1.2	13.6	32.6	46.2
1929	12.5	1.5	14.0	34.0	48.0
1930	14.2	1.4	15.6	29.5	45.1
1931	6.5	.7	7.2	32.3	39.5
1932	7.5	.3	7.8	27.7	35.5
1933	10.0	.2	10.2	29.8	40.0
1934	10.2	.7	10.9	26.6	37.5
1935	11.3	1.3	12.6	28.9	41.5
1936	12.3	.8	13.1	34.6	47.7
1937	13.3	.9	14.2	35.7	49.9
1938 6/	2.6	1.3	3.9	22.9	26.8
1939 6/	13.1	1.3	14.4	24.9	39.3

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. See table 45.
2/ Estimated from fiber flax acreage figures of the Bureau of Plant Industry on basis of production of 300 pounds per acre.
3/ Includes small quantity of hemp and ramie items. See table 46.
4/ Raw flax made available for consumption (imports plus domestic production) plus imports of flax manufactures. No deduction is made for exports of flax manufactures which were negligible and not reported quantitatively.
5/ Estimated. See footnote 3, table 42.
6/ Preliminary.

Table 44.- Imports for consumption of raw flax into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Noils 1/	Straw: Total	Straw: Fiber equivalent 2/	Total flax imports 3/	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 pounds
1892	1,158	4,288	2,297		53	11	7,754	17,369
1893	1,307	3,261	1,925		153	31	6,524	14,614
1894	882	2,388	989		61	12	4,271	9,567
1895	1,797	3,118	1,863		114	23	6,801	15,234
1896	1,323	3,788	1,711		32	6	6,828	15,295
1897	1,708	4,975	2,480		20	4	9,167	20,534
1898	1,100	2,650	1,308		494	99	5,157	11,552
1899	1,118	3,424	1,974		2	-	6,516	14,596
1900	1,373	4,341	1,370		58	12	7,096	15,895
1901	1,016	4,280	1,409		5	1	6,706	15,021
1902	1,481	5,097	1,888		1	-	8,466	18,964
1903	1,345	5,045	2,240		-	-	8,630	19,331
1904	1,412	5,911	2,736		-	-	10,059	22,532
1905	1,277	5,470	1,401		-	-	8,148	18,252
1906	927	6,082	1,826		1	-	8,835	19,790
1907	939	5,651	2,046		-	-	8,636	19,345
1908	982	6,495	1,995		10	2	9,474	21,222
1909	1,233	6,138	2,522		-	-	9,893	22,160
1910	1,060	9,472	2,868		19	4	13,404	30,025
1911	1,219	4,957	1,551		52	10	7,737	17,331
1912	2,111	7,248	1,326		171	34	10,719	24,011
1913	1,750	7,614	1,929		409	82	11,375	25,480
1914	2,590	6,056	1,323	96	220	44	10,109	22,644
1915	2,815	920	755	108	100	20	4,618	10,344
1916	2,143	2,536	1,904	25	330	66	6,674	14,950
1917	2,900	3,518	928	169	530	101	7,616	17,060

1/ Not recorded separately before 1913.
2/ Weight of fiber estimated at 20 percent of straw. Estimates based on weight of straw after deseeding and retting but before scutching and the weight of fiber after scutching, as shown in "Long Vegetable Fibers" by Oakley, page 21. See also the Textile Manufacturer, March, 1933, page 110.
3/ Includes fiber equivalent of straw, but not straw.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 45.- Imports for consumption of raw flax into the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Noils	Straw: Total	Straw: Fiber equivalent 1/	Total flax imports 2/	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 pounds
1918	1,773	5,026	721	207	142	28	7,755	17,371
1919	2,129	939	471	313	568	114	3,966	8,884
1920	1,061	2,795	744	107	2,084	417	5,124	11,478
1921	1,183	1,287	1,099	4	419	84	3,657	8,192
1922	1,904	1,249	1,818	65	716	143	5,179	11,601
1923	2,125	2,050	1,606	490	1,033	207	6,478	14,511
1924	1,009	1,290	545	401	628	126	3,371	7,551
1925	1,375	1,374	1,345	809	160	32	4,935	11,054
1926	1,848	2,099	2,052	660	20	4	6,663	14,925
1927	1,692	1,525	957	427	32	6	4,607	10,320
1928	2,136	1,819	1,180	374	41	8	5,517	12,358
1929	2,125	1,895	1,119	427	100	20	5,586	12,513
1930	2,106	2,351	1,597	279	103	21	6,354	14,233
1931	517	1,228	1,105	29	208	42	2,921	6,543
1932	543	2,257	521	10	194	39	3,370	7,549
1933	690	2,186	1,381	179	246	49	4,485	10,046
1934	1,021	2,341	896	292	32	6	4,556	10,205
1935	1,246	2,121	1,271	384	20	4	5,026	11,258
1936	1,208	2,448	1,292	499	174	35	5,482	12,280
1937	1,203	2,815	1,080	809	234	47	5,954	13,337
1938 3/	574	452	45	62	118	24	1,157	2,592
1939 3/	1,274	2,410	195	1,963	73	15	5,857	13,120

1/ Weight of fiber estimated at 20 percent of straw. Estimates based on weight of straw after deseeding and retting but before scutching and the weight of fiber after scutching, as shown in "Long Vegetable Fibers", by Oakley, page 21. See also the Textile Manufacturer, March, 1933, page 110.
2/ Includes fiber equivalent of straw, but not straw.
3/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 46.- Imports for consumption of flax manufactures 1/ into the United States, 1923-39

Calendar year	Yarns, single	Threads, twines, cords	Woven fabrics 2/	Table damask 3/	Pile fabrics and manufactures 3/	Gill netting, nets, webs, etc. 3/	Hose for liquids or gases 4/	Sliver and rovings 5/	Towels and napkins 6/	Handkerchiefs 7/	Sheets and pillowcases 8/	Laces, embroideries and articles made thereof 9/	Total 10/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1923	2,550	525	17,277	2,987	108	8	110	222	1,862	562	134	903	27,248
1924	2,550	527	27,568	3,997	114	25	153	107	2,036	813	138	1,018	39,046
1925	2,649	708	21,019	3,817	177	28	190	47	2,010	658	130	1,172	32,605
1926	2,718	715	22,132	5,724	488	31	225	54	3,508	925	240	1,300	38,060
1927	2,763	552	20,578	6,164	1,106	37	198	44	3,894	1,193	379	1,400	38,308
1928	2,311	407	17,183	5,345	1,290	44	185	40	2,882	1,239	341	1,300	32,567
1929	2,744	481	18,555	4,843	898	77	166	140	3,028	1,456	354	1,300	34 042
1930	2,329	357	15,461	3,952	317	26	107	45	4,301	1,223	453	900	29,471
1931	1,938	363	18,215	2,952	475	29	41	202	5,537	1,218	772	600	32,342
1932	1,099	243	16,382	2,768	163	26	24	53	5,134	770	541	500	27,703
1933	1,541	490	19,292	2,335	61	31	7	102	4,704	629	253	400	29,845
1934	1,554	418	16,742	2,259	27	44	11	114	4,285	572	154	400	26,580
1935	1,815	464	18,546	2,010	28	29	10	141	4,520	764	172	400	28,899
1936	2,005	543	23,041	2,368	32	39	23	236	4,669	867	205	600	34,628
1937	2,484	805	21,807	2,715	55	43	10	450	5,433	1,056	204	600	35,662
1938 11/	1,607	563	13,121	1,724	36	22	18	1,039	3,265	986	97	400	22,878
1939 11/	2,116	1,022	15,173	1,915	45	7	9	177	2,951	938	190	400	24,943

1/ Includes small quantity of hemp and ramie items, not reported separately.
2/ Includes following: (1) "woven fabrics... weighing from 4 to 12 ounces per sq. yd., over 12, not over 36 inches wide", of flax, 1923-35, of flax, hemp, ramie, 1936-39; (2) artists' canvas, 1931-39; (3) plain woven fabrics, weighing less than 4 ounces per sq. yd., of vegetable fiber other than cotton; (4) padding or interlinings-, weighing 4½ to 12 ounces per sq. yd., wholly or in chief value of flax or hemp; (5) woven fabrics n.s.p.f. of flax, 1923-35, of flax, hemp, ramie, 1936-39.
3/ Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber other than cotton.
4/ Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fiber.
5/ Of vegetable fiber other than cotton or jute.
6/ Wholly or in chief value of flax, hemp, ramie. Converted to pounds from June 18, 1930 to date as follows: towels, 0.219 pound per unit; napkins, 120 or less threads per square inch, 0.096 pound per unit; napkins, more than 120 threads per square inch, 0.16 pound per unit. The weighted average of 0.14 pound per unit of towels and napkins was used for calculating weight of both prior to June 18, 1930.
7/ Converted at estimated unit weight of 0.02 pound.
8/ Converted at estimated average unit weight of 0.94 pound for both sheets and pillowcases.
9/ Estimated, 1924-39, at estimated value of $5.00 per pound.
10/ Includes items shown. Does not include carpets, wearing apparel, tapes, braids, and other flax manufactures not shown.
11/ Preliminary.

Table 47.- Imports for consumption of raw jute, jute butts, and jute manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Unmanufactured			Jute manufactures 1/	Total raw and manufactured jute
	Jute	Jute butts	Total		
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	62.4	136.1	198.5	148.7	347.2
1893	48.3	137.7	186.0	151.6	337.6
1894	40.7	71.3	112.0	116.5	228.5
1895	93.6	154.3	247.9	183.5	431.4
1896	52.4	146.9	199.3	180.2	379.5
1897	52.6	101.6	154.2	251.7	405.9
1898	88.7	162.9	251.6	173.4	425.0
1899	71.7	114.6	186.3	230.1	416.4
1900	97.4	119.0	216.4	240.2	456.6
1901	111.6	117.9	229.5	275.2	504.7
1902	121.5	167.4	288.9	326.0	614.9
1903	95.9	82.5	178.4	327.5	505.9
1904	126.2	90.3	216.5	322.3	538.8
1905	99.0	148.4	247.4	326.7	574.1
1906	135.9	97.3	233.2	381.2	614.4
1907	192.6	41.0	233.6	447.0	680.6
1908	193.8	49.3	243.1	395.0	638.1
1909	185.0	165.5	350.5	378.5	729.0
1910	130.2	21.3	151.5	526.5	678.0
1911	130.6	15.9	146.5	450.1	596.6
1912	146.3	83.0	229.3	461.0	690.3
1913	151.7	125.6	277.3	457.2	734.5
1914	147.7	92.1	239.8	621.2	861.0
1915	109.8	76.4	186.2	468.6	654.8
1916	156.5	87.2	243.7	442.9	686.6
1917	178.6	73.7	252.3	490.6	742.9

1/ See table 49.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 48.- Imports for consumption of raw jute, jute butts, and jute manufactures, exports of jute manufactures, and quantities of jute made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Imports of unmanufactured jute: Jute	Imports of unmanufactured jute: Jute butts	Imports of unmanufactured jute: Total	Imports of jute manufactures 1/	Exports of jute manufactures 2/	Jute available for ultimate consumers 3/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	120.0	40.0	160.0	470.2		630.2 4/
1919	99.5	40.1	139.6	500.3		639.9 4/
1920	110.8	104.4	215.2	634.5		849.7 4/
1921	98.1	41.7	139.8	554.6		694.4 4/
1922	139.8	34.7	174.5	600.6	27.2	747.9
1923	163.5	24.6	188.1	712.7	27.9	872.9
1924	133.0	19.1	152.1	621.2	59.1	714.2
1925	139.8	4.7	144.5	754.9	39.4	860.0
1926	139.8	14.3	154.1	804.8	33.7	925.2
1927	181.1	25.9	207.0	761.3	34.6	933.7
1928	133.3	68.4	201.7	766.6	36.6	931.7
1929	128.5	68.3	196.8	761.7	47.9	910.6
1930	93.3	43.4	136.7	747.0	44.0	839.7
1931	104.5	40.2	144.7	554.2	38.5	660.4
1932	62.7	2.5	65.2	478.4	18.5	525.1
1933	100.3	14.5	114.8	526.7	13.2	628.3
1934	94.9	20.7	115.6	489.3	14.6	590.3
1935	122.7	24.1	146.8	569.7	17.9	698.6
1936	145.3	31.0	176.3	661.1	16.3	821.1
1937	206.0	59.7	265.7	810.5	19.6	1,056.6
1938 5/	77.6	24.5	102.1	632.5	16.7	717.9
1939 5/	79.1	1.2	80.3	529.8	28.0	582.1

1/ Does not include "waste bagging and sugar bag cloth" and certain other items in years prior to 1923. See table 50.
2/ No data for years prior to 1922. See table 51.
3/ Imports of unmanufactured jute plus imports of jute manufactures minus exports of jute manufactures.
4/ Includes jute exported in the form of manufactured goods.
5/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States and from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 49.- Imports for consumption of jute manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Yarn	Burlap	Bags or sacks	Bagging for cotton 1/	Total 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	2,369	115,918	28,129	2,301	148,717
1893	3,726	119,656	26,832	1,347	151,561
1894	1,819	87,719	25,876	1,039	116,453
1895	2,354	126,227 3/	53,795	1,130	183,506
1896	862	127,990 3/	48,456	2,847	180,155
1897	318	181,675 3/	53,759	15,946	251,698
1898	384	135,955 4/	27,116	9,921	173,376
1899	441	181,279 4/	26,960	21,442	230,122
1900	1,024	193,372 4/	33,688	12,158	240,242
1901	1,224	217,376 4/	41,243	15,392	275,235
1902	893	255,598 4/	58,323	11,158	325,972
1903	3,296	271,383 4/	43,725	9,101	327,505
1904	3,692	275,455 4/	30,037	13,107	322,291
1905	1,257	271,361	37,949	16,134	326,701
1906	2,306	317,065	41,182	20,679	381,232
1907	3,234	352,878	57,615	33,294	447,021
1908	1,158	311,464	54,880	27,467	394,969
1909	1,687	310,585	52,800	13,461	378,533
1910	6,267	431,919	60,625	27,729	526,540
1911	2,071	379,300	46,291	22,454	450,116
1912	1,703	403,158	46,465	9,708	461,034
1913	628	402,960	44,437	9,212	457,237
1914	1,338	527,482	62,875	29,507	621,202
1915	522	400,462	51,427	16,209	468,620
1916	22	384,185	54,292	4,389	442,888
1917	815	448,909	35,055	5,852	490,631

1/ Imports given in square yards. Converted to pounds at 1.68 pounds per square yard.

2/ Does not include jute imported in the form of linoleum nor manufactures of jute n.s.p.f.

3/ Converted at 1.786 sq. yds. per lb. This figure is the relation of the average value per pound for imports from July 1 to Aug. 27, 1894 ($0.05) and average value per sq. yd. from Aug. 28, 1894 to June 30, 1895 ($0.028).

4/ Includes quantity of "all other not specially provided for" which was estimated from value.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States and from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 50.- Imports for consumption of jute manufactures into the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Burlap	Bags	Bagging: New 1/	Bagging: Waste 2/ 3/	Webbing 2/	Padding 2/ 4/	Carpets 2/ 5/	Yarn, cordage, etc. 6/	Other 7/	Total 8/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	437,111	31,360	1,728					43		470,242
1919	442,442	43,043	14,783					62		500,330
1920	571,036	48,692	12,200					2,593		634,521
1921	475,056	64,482	5,665					9,391		554,594
1922	509,825	47,591	38,746					4,422		600,584
1923	599,717	35,093	53,907	12,647	77	2,188	415	8,536	83	712,663
1924	509,953	31,532	65,580	6,178	234	1,978	937	4,709	101	621,202
1925	621,311	46,891	65,898	16,130	86	1,993	1,236	1,237	103	754,885
1926	598,544	41,638	97,167	62,555	48	1,895	1,056	1,807	125	804,835
1927	568,708	37,486	111,307	37,262	149	2,044	1,087	2,980	304	761,327
1928	617,500	40,145	82,434	22,024	336	1,898	1,382	515	321	766,555
1929	641,093	31,862	50,331	33,587	538	2,227	1,340	620	128	761,726
1930	597,269	42,935	65,654	37,613	495	1,374	1,240	355	71	747,006
1931	432,146	36,667	27,052	55,075	761	1,454	730	271	32	554,188
1932	342,429	43,889	25,702	62,978	1,203	1,192	835	168	1	478,397
1933	402,972	34,757	15,443	69,158	1,912	1,887	480	129	9	526,747
1934	372,001	39,567	18,023	56,187	1,076	1,322	990	125	11	489,302
1935	472,785	39,832	19,001	31,619	2,050	2,093	2,175	137	11	569,703
1936	557,347	34,481	19,700	42,538	3,172	2,345	1,085	422	7	661,097
1937	657,724	50,855	26,028	63,911	3,643	2,310	1,412	4,638	5	810,526
1938 9/	504,333	43,219	25,719	53,097	3,114	1,227	1,586	209	3	632,507
1939 9/	441,484	30,518	21,794	26,635	3,888	2,914	2,387	120	11	529,751

1/ Converted at 1.68 pounds per square yard, 1918-22. Includes fabrics weighing from 15 to 32 ounces per square yard, converted at 1.6 pounds per square yard, and fabrics weighing over 32 ounces per square yard which were reported in pounds, 1923-39.
2/ Not reported separately prior to 1923.
3/ Waste bagging and sugar sack cloth.
4/ Woven fabrics for paddings or interlinings, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 ounces per square yard.
5/ Carpets, carpeting, mats, matting, or rugs. Converted at 2 pounds per square yard.
6/ Yarns including cordage, twine, twist, and small quantities of sliver.
7/ Comprising woven fabrics in chief value of jute n.s.p.f., and plain woven fabrics of jute weighing less than 4 ounces per square yard. No data prior to 1923.
8/ Total of items given only. Does not include jute imported in linoleum or jute manufactures n.s.p.f.
9/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 51.- Exports of domestic jute manufactures from the United States during 1923-39 1/

Calendar year	Yarn, cordage, twine	Bags	Other manufactures 2/	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1922	1,194	20,188	5,813	27,195
1923	992	21,827	5,052	27,871
1924	1,024	49,681	8,422	59,127
1925	902	32,551	5,898	39,351
1926	835	25,011	7,898	33,744
1927	1,042	29,099	4,409	34,550
1928	1,247	30,161	5,177	36,585
1929	931	42,864	4,084	47,879
1930	935	39,755	3,300	43,990
1931	535	36,821	1,183	38,539
1932	193	17,223	1,064	18,480
1933	157	12,585	480	13,222
1934	176	12,980	1,491	14,647
1935	226	15,777	1,885	17,888
1936	511	13,602	2,187	16,300
1937	380	16,029	3,151	19,560
1938 3/	265	14,521	1,931	16,717
1939 3/	297	24,237	3,423	27,957

1/ No quantitative data prior to 1922.
2/ Includes bagging, converted from square yards at 1.68 pounds per square yard, during years 1922-28; burlap, converted at 0.56 pound per yard during years 1922-25.
3/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 52.- Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers into the United States, 1892-1917 1/

Fiscal year ending June 30	Abaca (Manila fiber)	Sisal and henequen	Istle 2/ (Tampico fiber)	Phormium (N.Z. hemp)	Sunn	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	99.8	105.9	10.4	-	0.1	216.2
1893	134.6	121.9	10.3	22.8	3/	289.6
1894	78.8	108.6	11.5	15.0	3/	213.9
1895	110.7	109.8	21.7	1.2	.1	243.5
1896	110.7	115.6	27.3	.2	-	253.8
1897	101.9	144.6	14.1	.6	-	261.2
1898	112.6	156.4	5.7	.7	.8	276.2
1899	118.9	162.2	10.1	4.9	.3	296.4
1900	95.4	172.4	12.9	7.6	.4	288.7
1901	98.0	160.9	5.2	8.8	.4	273.3
1902	126.5	200.7	17.4	7.1	.6	352.3
1903	139.8	238.5	32.5	23.9	.7	435.4
1904	147.8	246.9	30.5	20.2	.6	446.0
1905	135.7	223.4	35.0	23.6	.2	417.9
1906	131.6	219.1	30.5	21.0	.3	402.5
1907	122.2	222.1	33.3	16.3	.4	394.3
1908	117.6	233.0	25.8	9.8	.1	386.3
1909	139.9	204.6	21.5	3.3	3/	369.3
1910	209.0	223.4	20.8	7.8	3/	461.0
1911	166.3	268.3	15.2	6.0	.3	456.1
1912	153.4	248.8	22.0	12.0	.2	436.4
1913	164.2	343.0	23.2	17.4	.4	548.2
1914	111.3	483.1	24.0	14.6	3/	633.0
1915	110.4	416.1	27.7	6.7	1.4	562.3
1916	176.7	510.7	67.8	15.9	.3	771.4
1917	172.0	334.8	73.2	17.7	.4	598.1

1/ Includes also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.
2/ Includes minor quantities of "dyed, dressed or combed" fiber, 1910-17.
3/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
Compiled from reports of the U. S. Tariff Commission.

Table 53.- Imports for consumption of raw hard fibers into the United States, 1918-39 1/

Calendar year	Abaca' (Manila fiber)	Sisal and henequen	Istle (Tampico fiber) 2/	Phormium (N.Z.hemp)	Cantala (Maguey) 3/	Sunn	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	175.8	340.5	71.7	31.2		8.7	627.9
1919	153.5	323.8	46.7	15.1		3.9	543.0
1920	151.1	404.9	52.8	13.5		2.3	624.6
1921	70.6	259.2	21.6	2.1		2.0	355.5
1922	169.0	178.0	26.7	4.0		4.6	382.3
1923	237.3	224.1	24.0	11.0	2.3	3.8	502.5
1924	183.0	254.9	27.7	9.0	1.2	1.2	477.0
1925	140.3	306.0	37.3	11.1	1.1	2.9	498.7
1926	155.2	266.6	30.1	12.4	1.6	2.0	467.9
1927	116.0	266.2	30.0	10.2	1.3	2.5	426.2
1928	106.0	301.5	30.3	6.5	1.7	2.8	448.8
1929	161.7	301.7	26.2	9.1	.9	1.6	501.2
1930	143.5	191.9	24.9	6.4	2.3	.7	369.7
1931	69.0	199.9	22.3	.7	1.0	1.8	294.7
1932	57.5	376.8	18.9	.3	.3	.8	454.6
1933	73.3	282.8	14.0	.1	.4	1.1	371.7
1934	94.2	174.9	14.2	-	1.7	1.7	286.7
1935	97.9	282.1	19.6	-	3.7	1.3	404.6
1936	87.4	290.9	13.8	.2	5.7	1.8	399.8
1937	97.9	293.9	24.0	.2	3.9	2.3	422.2
1938 4/	61.3	242.5	12.8	.1	1.9	1.5	320.1
1939 4/	102.9	266.0	23.3	-	4.4	1.5	398.1

1/ Including also sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers.
2/ Includes minor quantities of "dyed, dressed or combed" fiber, 1918-22.
3/ Not separately recorded prior to 1923.
4/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States and from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.

Table 54.- Imports of raw hard fibers, imports and exports of hard fiber manufactures, and quantities of hard fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Hard fibers, imports for consumption 1/	Hard fiber manufactures: Imports for consumption 2/	Hard fiber manufactures: Domestic exports 3/	Hard fibers available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1892	216.2	0.4	12.6	204.0
1893	289.6	.2	10.7	279.1
1894	213.9	5/	13.2	200.7
1895	243.5	.4	20.6	223.3
1896	253.8	1.9	19.6	236.1
1897	261.2	1.5	23.7	239.0
1898	276.2	.5	22.1	254.6
1899	296.4	1.9	22.7	275.6
1900	288.7	4.7	33.4	260.0
1901	273.3	6.7	41.6	238.4
1902	352.3	8.6	38.7	322.2
1903	435.4	3.6	43.1	395.9
1904	446.0	8.7	49.5	405.2
1905	417.9	3.9	57.3	364.5
1906	402.5	4.1	62.2	344.4
1907	394.3	2.6	63.6	333.3
1908	386.3	12.7	59.5	339.5
1909	369.3	13.6	76.3	306.6
1910	461.0	9.2	71.8	398.4
1911	456.1	12.9	96.5	372.5
1912	436.4	10.3	123.6	323.1
1913	548.2	10.9	114.7	444.4
1914	633.0	7.7	118.9	521.8
1915	562.3	9.6	92.8	479.1
1916	771.4	10.2	143.9	637.7
1917	598.1	5.8	163.7	440.2

1/ Includes abaca' (Manila fiber), sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber), and phormium (New Zealand hemp). Also includes sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers, See table 52.

2/ Imports for consumption of cordage and binder twine. See table 56.

3/ Includes cordage of vegetable fiber and binder twine. Quantities of binder twine were estimated for 1892-1909 from value of total twine exports. See table 58.

4/ Imports of raw and manufactured hard fibers minus exports of hard fiber manufactures.

5/ 46,000 pounds.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 55.- Imports of hard fibers, imports and exports of hard fiber manufactures, and quantities of hard fibers made available for ultimate consumers in the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Raw hard fibers: Imports for consumption 1/	Hard fiber manufactures: Imports for consumption 2/	Hard fiber manufactures: Domestic exports 3/	Hard fibers available for ultimate consumers 4/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1918	627.9	14.2	111.0	531.1
1919	543.0	16.4	89.0	470.4
1920	624.6	19.6	72.5	571.7
1921	355.5	6.6	64.1	298.0
1922	382.3	8.4	80.0	310.7
1923	502.5	19.5	82.0	440.0
1924	477.0	23.2	53.6	446.6
1925	498.7	21.0	61.3	458.4
1926	467.9	18.5	43.2	443.2
1927	426.2	27.0	25.2	428.0
1928	448.8	26.7	40.3	435.2
1929	501.2	37.0	23.7	514.5
1930	369.7	24.6	16.0	378.3
1931	294.7	31.1	12.6	313.2
1932	454.6	41.1	13.2	482.5
1933	371.7	58.2	7.6	422.3
1934	286.7	37.6	8.5	315.8
1935	404.6	69.9	8.5	466.0
1936	399.8	83.6	7.2	476.2
1937	422.2	68.9	8.3	482.8
1938 5/	320.1	68.1	6.7	381.5
1939 5/	398.1	66.7	6.4	458.4

1/ Includes abaca' (Manila fiber) sisal, henequen, istle (Tampico fiber) phormium (New Zealand hemp), and cantala (maguey). Also includes sunn, a soft fiber used for same purposes generally as hard fibers. See table 53.

2/ Includes imports for consumption of cordage and binder twine, 1918-39; nets or finished sections of manila, 1923-39; other hard fiber twine, 1924-39. See table 59.

3/ Domestic exports of cordage of vegetable fiber, 1918-22; of cordage except of cotton and jute, 1923-39; and of binder twine. See table 58.

4/ Imports for consumption of raw and manufactured hard fibers minus exports of hard fiber manufactures.

5/ Preliminary.

Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 56.- Imports for consumption of hard fiber manufactures into the United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Total 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	267	144 3/	411
1893	145	39 3/	184
1894	38	8 3/	46
1895	94	346 3/	440
1896	58	1,859 3/	1,917
1897	53	1,402 3/	1,455
1898	87	426 3/	513
1899	51	1,838	1,889
1900	40	4,701	4,741
1901	24	6,685	6,709
1902	130	8,484	8,614
1903	82	3,537	3,619
1904	60	8,652	8,712
1905	163	3,749	3,912
1906	353	3,796	4,149
1907	89	2,486	2,575
1908	50	12,667	12,717
1909	28	13,558	13,586
1910	20	9,130	9,150
1911	21	12,866	12,887
1912	46	10,269	10,315
1913	148	10,712	10,860
1914	393	7,259	7,652
1915	473	9,166	9,639
1916	954	9,274	10,228
1917	1,418	4,333	5,751

1/ Cordage other than hemp, untarred, 1892-94; of abaca', sisal, istle, sunn, etc. 1895-1917. Includes "hemp" cordage from Philippines, 1915-17.
2/ Does not include small quantities of manila hat materials or other items not stated.
3/ Includes hard fiber twine other than binder twine.
Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 57.- Imports for consumption of hard fiber manufactures into the United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Twine 2/	Nets or finished sections of manila 3/	Total 4/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	3,694	10,476			14,170
1919	3,724	12,710			16,434
1920	2,593	17,046			19,639
1921	2,101	4,536			6,637
1922	3,523	4,903			8,426
1923	5,924	13,349		179	19,452
1924	7,855	15,142	5/	252	23,249
1925	9,721	11,024	16	270	21,031
1926	10,702	7,451	23	364	18,540
1927	10,624	15,805	78	500	27,007
1928	12,075	13,438	143	1,031	26,687
1929	16,461	18,946	115	1,509	37,031
1930	10,706	12,173	155	1,578	24,612
1931	6,857 6/	22,889	233 6/	1,146	31,125
1932	6,886	33,482	327	400	41,095
1933	9,311	47,927	429	570	58,237
1934	11,342	25,200	480	567	37,589
1935	12,364	56,313	328	854	69,859
1936	6,904	75,129	675	908	83,616
1937	7,576	57,854	2,517	953	68,900
1938 7/	4,608	60,414	2,237	878	68,137
1939 7/	8,331	49,779	7,633	987	66,730

1/ Cordage including cables, tarred or untarred, of manila, sisal, istle, sunn, etc. Does not include twine less than 3/16-inch in diameter after 1923. Includes cordage of "hemp" imported from Philippines, 1918-23.

2/ Not given separately prior to 1924. Cordage less than 3/16-inch in diameter, 1924-30. Cords and twine wholly or in chief value of manila, sisal, henequen or other hard fiber, 1930 and after.

3/ Not separately recorded prior to 1923.

4/ Total of items given. Does not include small quantities of manila hat materials nor other items not stated.

5/ Less than 500 pounds.

6/ Revised since publication in Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States.

7/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 58.- Domestic exports of hard fiber manufactures from the United States, 1892-1939

Fiscal year ending June 30	Cordage 1/	Binder twine 2/	Total 3/	Calendar year	Cordage 1/	Binder twine	Total 3/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds		1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	7,603	5,000	12,603	1918	12,685	98,311	110,996
1893	4,653	6,000	10,653	1919	20,286	68,764	89,050
1894	6,226	7,000	13,226				
				1920	17,292	56,183	72,475
1895	6,585	14,000	20,585	1921	5,313	58,764	64,077
1896	8,556	11,000	19,556	1922	6,143	73,830	79,973
1897	10,735	13,000	23,735	1923	7,578	74,407	81,985
1898	10,104	12,000	22,104	1924	8,401	45,197	53,598
1899	8,660	14,000	22,660				
				1925	7,061	54,247	61,308
1900	8,442	25,000	33,442	1926	6,698	36,500	43,198
1901	9,566	32,000	41,566	1927	5,871	19,286	25,157
1902	6,735	32,000	38,735	1928	9,761	30,525	40,286
1903	9,120	34,000	43,120	1929	6,911	16,779	23,690
1904	9,490	40,000	49,490				
				1930	5,019	10,996	16,015
1905	9,258	48,000	57,258	1931	2,532	10,026	12,558
1906	8,198	54,000	62,198	1932	1,333	11,906	13,239
1907	8,621	55,000	63,621	1933	1,584	6,016	7,600
1908	8,452	51,000	59,452	1934	1,837	6,703	8,540
1909	9,256	67,000	76,256				
				1935	2,439	6,065	8,504
1910	10,954	60,823	71,777	1936	2,316	4,887	7,203
1911	10,774	85,742	96,516	1937	3,177	5,088	8,265
1912	12,084	111,476	123,560	1938 4/	2,596	4,152	6,748
1913	10,158	104,553	114,711	1939 4/	2,338	4,098	6,436
1914	9,466	109,418	118,884				
1915	8,250	84,558	92,808				
1916	15,177	128,755	143,932				
1917	16,992	146,715	163,707				

1/ Cordage (not including twine) of vegetable fiber, 1892-1922; cordage except of cotton and jute, 1923-39.
2/ Estimated, 1892-1909, from value of total twine exports. Quantity assumed to equal nine-tenths of the value of these exports divided by value per pound of binder twine imports.
3/ Includes only items given.
4/ Preliminary.
Compiled from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.

Table 59.- Imports and domestic production of raw hemp, United States, 1892-1917

Fiscal year ending June 30	Imports for consumption 1/				United States production 2/	Total production and imports
	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1892	267	10,349	1,463	12,079	10,000	22,079
1893	220	9,498	1,176	10,894	10,000	20,894
1894	34	2,975	403	3,412	10,000	13,412
1895	392	10,862	1,595	12,849	10,000	22,849
1896	211	18,605	547	19,363	10,000	29,363
1897	60	11,803	367	12,230	9,000	21,230
1898	49	8,850	81	8,980	9,000	17,980
1899	141	8,555	22	8,718	9,000	17,718
1900	177	6,368	255	6,800	9,000	15,800
1901	76	9,097	45	9,218	9,000	18,218
1902	184	11,659	81	11,924	11,000	22,924
1903	132	9,592	-	9,724	11,000	20,724
1904	585	12,197	96	12,878	11,000	23,878
1905	146	8,563	47	8,756	11,000	19,756
1906	34	11,713	291	12,038	11,000	23,038
1907	25	17,837	1,236	19,098	9,000	28,098
1908	13	12,587	916	13,516	9,000	22,516
1909	92	10,526	34	10,652	9,000	19,652
1910	103	12,640	1,290	14,033	9,000	23,033
1911	237	10,812	2,054	13,103	9,000	22,103
1912	365	8,772	2,056	11,193	9,000	20,193
1913	468	13,595	1,852	15,915	9,000	24,915
1914	1,010	17,651	589	19,250	9,000	28,250
1915	1,044	10,748	269	12,061	1,600	13,661
1916	3,613	10,636	159	14,408	7,400	21,808
1917	3,922	17,434	246	21,602	16,000	37,602

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission.
2/ Production during previous calendar year as estimated by the Bureau of Plant Industry. Figures given for 1914 and earlier years are averages for periods of years.

Table 60.- Imports and domestic production of raw hemp, United States, 1918-39

Calendar year	Imports for consumption 1/				United States production 2/	Total production and imports
	Hackled	Not hackled	Tow	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1918	571	7,603	193	8,367	24,600	32,967
1919	34	3,143	627	3,804	14,000	17,804
1920	1,360	15,942	193	17,495	9,000	26,495
1921	1,973	12,461	327	14,761	9,000	23,761
1922	1,487	7,820	612	9,919	3,000	12,919
1923	1,608	6,962	600	9,170	1,100	10,270
1924	493	2,177	233	2,903	1,800	4,703
1925	1,221	5,477	464	7,162	5,600	12,762
1926	623	4,267	237	5,127	6,000	11,127
1927	916	2,764	121	3,801	3,000	6,801
1928	708	3,037	40	3,785	2,000	5,785
1929	486	2,227	426	3,139	1,900	5,039
1930	408	2,368	495	3,271	2,300	5,571
1931	78	1,805	396	2,279	540	2,819
1932	110	815	208	1,133	160	1,293
1933	87	1,180	143	1,410	160	1,570
1934	58	1,145	302	1,505	1,400	2,905
1935	197	1,514	365	2,076	900	2,976
1936	110	1,499	78	1,687	1,400	3,087
1937	249	1,391	103	1,743	1,280	3,023
1938 3/	105	919	280	1,304	1,340	2,644
1939 3/	258	1,192	69	1,519	1,320	2,839

1/ Compiled from reports of the United States Tariff Commission and from foreign commerce statistics of the United States.
2/ Figures from records of the Bureau of Plant Industry.
3/ Preliminary.

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